JACKSON, SANCEL PHILBRICK,

LAW LOUIS G.

WILLIAM BASSETT.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

ow the dreadful meaning of the words,

bored and hitter attack against myself a recent number of the Liberator, and was served up second handed to the ab-

or of this last named paper not having

speak his own thoughts on the sub-

triorinary iniquiage to come from the ling hinzelf an abolitionist, and no won-diquoted by those who are desirous to tack a system which is full of bloody it is, we are constrained to affirm, not

at disgraceful to any man who will ut-

of disgraceful to any unan war was a second to any same really presented to him, or to any same lew of Greek, Barbarian or Scythian—

hesitate to reject the condition of the e for his offspring, and to prefer that of peralive. Between the two cases, there

son is a disappointed and mortified man.

son is a disapplification and the state of the samong abolitionists has long been on all with other persons he never had any.

e sceptre he once swayed, and fallen

the scoptre he once swayed, and tallen mineace forever. Mortified pride and lambitton have soured his disposition; to employed now it pursuits seldom foliopt h mad dogs. Like Satan (to change he goes about seeking whom he may essent to over the world a grudge, and the next in the second was his constitution.

he pays it up. At least, this was his

of it for some mounts.

Garrison is a very extraordinary man.

ist knew him, and long after, we besincere and philanthropic, with all his

ambition and love of power have cor-inciples and at last completed his down-

ered him an object of pity among his contempt among his foes.
In of power—indeed, he seems to pos-ost superhuman faculty for insulting astonishing ability swings his sledge

the head of any man who dures to m. He assumed the dictatorship of

arty, and made himself odious long ago

of them. One by one, (through abuse has lost nearly all his early friends—

h him as long as possible; and after t and calumny upon the heads of such G. Birney, Henry B. Stanton, Alvan

Gerritt Smith; he has, to clap the cli-

stimony of many respectable men in be relied on, cheated his old friend

city, out of his interest in the Liberit by the basest and most dishonora-like the serpent warmed into life, he

his fines into the bosom of his benefacmen who for many years gave him his

is in a diseased state. His sympathies,

books, slaves (if they are black) rank

s they are not endured by American greatly enraged that after witnessing

soes of the English operative and the should say that I should rather

dingly obliged to him for the infor

particularly anxious to see my chil-

to the slavery of the South or the sla-sh factories --but God is my witness

her see them on a cotton plantation

ster mill or a Newcastle ore mine

G. must have gone through England

ety there, not to say the same thing, good deal to say in his tirade about

all that; as though that had any-the sentiment I advanced. I was the comparitive crime of the stave-

manufacturer. I simply made the dec-I would sooner choose for my children

ont my abolition. The abolition of

ry Garrison is not mine. I abhor op-mica shimself—I have the same sym-mon who are oppressed—believe that a is wrong—that all men have the same o iblerty; and that wherever slavery

exists, it is opposed to the natural and the eternal laws of Jehovah, and

duty to use my influence to break every to are my sentiments, I have always held all shall always be ready to defend

rishing these principles, my soul ab-othering oppressions of the mass of the ple; and why should it not, when I be-

ration and degradation by a despotic is government, and a proud and over-

C. EDWARDS LESTER.

sentiments in reference to

nost solemn and interesting diss l'appan rose and requested peras he was not a member corpo

ers had a right to speak. He say that he had conscientious

ng a member of a Board that

ons from slaveholders—[the Pres-that he must confine his remarks

lofty Anglo-Saxon race

ierican slave,

Jan. 21st. 1812.

From the New-York Observer.

he American Board and Slavery.

choose the lot of the former for my chil-G. says I do not tell the truth when I say

f it for some months.

stitute, is satisfied also.

LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

From the Utica Daily News. ison an Apologist for White Slavery.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

its defence.' And it contained a letter signed

The Washington correspondent of the U. S. Ga-

I am surprised that the southern men should ex

Perhaps we may; but in regard to the slaves who

never give them up, even though her resistance should involve her in a twenty years' war with half the world. In the eyes of her government, her peo-

ple and her institutions, their case is precisely the same as though an Algerine or Moorish vessel, with a crew of twenty Turks or Arabs conveying one

adred and fifty Christian slaves, had been captur-

ed with her cargo and carried into a British port.
'Slaves cannot breathe in England;' the chains of

andage fall from the limbs which have once press-

ed her soil. The claims of the two slave-dealers who had freighted the Creole, are preposterous in

her eyes; she will neither give up their human chattels, nor pay a farthing for them. If our Gov-ernment should seriously demand either, it will be told, as by Lord Palmerston in regard to the Right

of Search on the Slave Coast, that 'Her Majesty's

and clearer perception of the advantages of a Home Market, of Home sympathies, and, where the neces-sity obviously is forced on us, of a HOME LEAGUE.

Revolution is the only remedy for the church-

the sameas for the nation.'

J. RROWN VERRINTON, Printer.

John Clement, Townsend

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1842.

ring sentiment in the glory and shame eens to have aroused the indignation of and some other leading abolitionists. oner see the children of my love born of southern slavery, than to see them to highting bondage of the poor English

a speak his own thoughts on the subMr. Garrison's philipic, at length, ocy a column. Mr. Hough showed more
quantast of wisdom, however, in getengineer as Garrison to load his
pe his 'soul is satisfied now the exten place—we hope also his chief dic-

to the sentiment quoted above, Mr. This resolution was unanimously adopted. thraordinary language to come from the

We trust that these sensible observations from ne whose abolitionism is beyond suspicion, may lead these memorialists, and others, to feel that they are doing no good, but much evil, by endeavoring to thrust this subject upon an institution that, by its charter, is restricted from all interference with the charter, is restricted from all interference with the subject of slavery. Whatever may be the opinions of the Board individually, it must be evident that they cannot, in their present organization, take the stand desired by these petitioners.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Wise begged the gentleman to recollect that there was also a motion to print, and he would not consent to print on this subject, and for the reasons which he would assign. He then repeated that there were persons operated upon in this country at this time, by various motives for a dissolution of this Union. Some he believed were honest, and even religious—fanatically religious and sincere in their course. For those he entertained nothing but pity. But he believed there were political partizans, who took root at the commencement of the history of this government, and who have existed since that time to this, who deliberately design to return to the government, and who have existed since that time to this, who deliberately design to return to the government, when there was an English party and a French party—a jacobin and a tory party—in this government, And it was because there was a hereditary hatred, that some men took sides with one.

**Add Cuba to her colonies to ohen colonies to ohen colonies to ohen so that to her colonies to here colonies to here colonies to here colonies to ohen colonies to ohen so with justice and with honor? Most unquestionably she might. Has not do so; but could she do so with justice and with honor? Most unquestionably she might. Has not do so; but could she do so with justice and with honor? Most unquestionably she might. Has not do so; but could she do so with justice and with honor? Most unquestionably she might. Has not do so; but could she do so with justice and with honor? Most unquestionably she might. Has not do so; but could she do so with justice and with honor? Most unquestionably she might. Has not do so; but could she do so with justice and with honor? Most unquestionably she might. Has not do so; but could she do so with justice and with honor? Most unquestionably she might. Has not do so; but could she do so with justice and with honor? Most unquestionably she might. Has not honor? Most unquestionably she might. Has not honor? Most unquestionably she might. Has not reditary hatred, that some men took sides with one foreign influence, not only against another foreign influence, but against their own government, to its destruction. No man knew better than the gentleman from Massachusetts, that part of history, the political partly history to which he referred. The honorable gentleman proceeded to point out the course of action pursued by the orable gentleman proceeded to point out the course of action pursued by the party to which he had alluded, and their abuse of the apostle of liberty, Mr. Adams.—1 cs.

He non-slaveholding States were ipso facto free.

Here then was a proposition brought forward by member of that House, to dissolve the Union! in doggrel verse, the authorship of which, it was whispered, was attributed to Mr. J. Q. Adams. He made other allusions to the treaty of Ghent, &c.,

which were deemed personal, and Mr. Everett called him to order, and asked if a ots were made by abolitionists to bring personal attack and personal abuse were in order?

Mr. Wise said he had not mentioned a name, but our city. After the decided and if the cap fitted any body, let them wear it.

The Speaker said he had followed the gentleman The Speaker said he had followed the gentleman from Virginia very closely, and he did not see that he alluded to any member on that floor, and it was not for the Chair to apply his remarks to any member.

System.' Now in connexion with this paper which was dated June 9, 1841—he would read a small extract from one of our 'English' papers, the Enancipator and Free Ancrican. and of its sentiments in reference to made at the meeting in September 4 abolitionists know, as well as they closely the position which the Board is matter, we cannot but regard these

Mr. Arnold hoped the gentleman from Vermont would not interrupt the gentleman from Virginia, and he hoped the friends of the gentleman from Virginia would not move the previous question when he had done.

Mr. Wise replied, that the gentleman need not fear nor give hinself any uneasiness; but if they would debate the question after he had done all he could to prevent it—'Come on, McDuff, and damned be he wise.

for a nor give hinnel and uncasiness; but if they known that he must confine his remarks would be be used to communicate. He had a tent, informing him of a legacy of \$2,000 would go to Ghent and insert in the treaty a provision for the payment for slaves, and yet could be the down. The President here and the provision for the payment for slaves, and yet could apply an epithet to the gentleman was reading did not conflict with the 21st remains and in the legacy was to go at it. Tapput to keep to the resolution unpassay morning, a memorial was received him here and the head to wn. The provision had been with the Board on its studied sileace where the slaves taken on board the Creole. He then provision slavely allowed the was reviewing, and to denounce the hypocrisy of their philanthropy—he noticed the conduct he was reviewing, and to denounce the hypocrisy of their philanthropy—he noticed the conduct he was reviewing, and to denounce the hypocrisy of their philanthropy—he noticed the conduct he was reviewing, and to denounce the hypocrisy of their philanthropy—he noticed the conduct he was reviewing, and to denounce the hypocrisy of their philanthropy—he noticed the conduct he was reviewing, and to denounce the hypocrisy of their philanthropy—he noticed the conduct he was reviewing, and to denounce the hypocrisy of their philanthropy—he noticed the conduct he was reviewing, and to denounce the hypocrisy of their philanthropy—he noticed the conduct he was reviewing, and to denounce the hypocrisy of their philanthropy—he noticed the conduct he was reviewing and to denounce the hypocrisy of their philanthropy—he noticed the conduct he was reviewing and to denounce the hypocrisy of their philanthropy—he noticed the conduct he was reviewing and to denounce the hypocrisy of their philanthropy—he noticed the conduct he was reviewing and to denounce the hypocrisy of their philanthropy—he noticed the conduct he was reviewed and the flag of the country had been was few to define the freedom.

Mr. Cooper enquired whether th

as one of the warmest and earliest abolitionists, and whose house was mobbed while he resided in this city, rose and said that his elective affinities are with those brethren who have sent this petition. It is perfectly respectful in its language, and indicates the right temper on the subject. But while he said this, he could not see that this Board is called upon to do any more, or say any more, than they did not to do any more, or say any more, than they did not that could be expected from this Board, on this difficult and delicate subject.

He said he had often observed that when God is about to accomplish any great moral revolution, and does not come with a TORNADO, but he silently puts a lever under the roots of an evil, and pries it up. And though these memorialists do not mean it, they are casting a firebrand into this meeting that can do no good, and may do much evil. Violent measures had done a vast amount of injury to the cause of abolition; and, while he said this, his heart was as much in the cause as when his house was mobbed. With remarks to this effect, he submitted a resolution,

That the Board refer the memorialists to the action of this body on the subject of slavery, at its meeting in September last, and that the Board see no reason for farther action on the subject.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

We trust that these sensible observations from the subject of the right of petition, the oditors in the subject of the right of petition, the colious slavery in the subject of the right of petition, the colious slavery in the subject of the right of petition, the colious slavery of the British in the East Indies for the cultivation of petition of the Called particular attention to a former declaration of the gentleman from Massachusetts and the world—and called particular attention of the States would be at an end, but that they be subject of the violation of the English party on the cultivation of service war or insurrection of slavery in the States would be at an end, but that the peti as one of the warmest and earliest abolitionists, and of America, the movement of the 'English party' on House to a plan for the accomplishment of the infa-mous designs of that 'English party.' He held in his hand a paper called 'The Observer,' printed at Nassau, N. P., containing an article from Frazer's Magazine, in which the following language was used:

national sin; but what possible doubt can exist, as to the propriety, expediency, nay, the absolute duty, of making a war subservient to the great and pre-eminent object of freeing these three millions of cruelly oppressed human beings? Policy, too, not less than Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

Dissolution of the Union—Censure of Mr. Adduns.
Mr. Wise rose and entreated the House to hear a voice from the tomb. He prayed that the farewell address of the Father of his country might be read.
The House assented in solemn silence.
The Clerk accordingly read the Farewell Address of Washington, and, at Mr. Wise's solicitation, the following passage was again read:—

The clerk accordingly read the Farewell Address of Washington, and, at Mr. Wise's solicitation, the following passage was again read:—

The country of the Union—Censure of Mr. Adduns.

By this mode, and this only, a war with America. By this mode, and this only, a war with America and their descendants of America, must be a fearful, a protracted, and a manufable one. But if assailed in this quarter, a rital matter was a strain and their descendants of the House of England and their descendants at manufable one. But if assailed in this quarter, a rital matter was a strain and the contracted, and a manufable one. But if assailed in this quarter, a rital matter was a strain and their descendants at manufable one. But if assailed in this quarter, a rital matter was a strain and the contracted, and a manufable one of the war is at an end. Among the three millions of slaves, we may fairly calculate the adult was a manufable one of the contracted of the war is at an end. Among the three millions of slaves, we may fairly calculate the adult was a manufable one. But if assailed in this quarter, a rital matter was a strain and their descendants at a manufable one. But if assailed in this quarter, a rital matter was a strain and their descendants at a manufable one. But if a samiled in this quarter, a rital matter was a strain and the read was a st The Clerk accordingly read the Farewell Address of Washington, and, at Mr. Wise's solicitation the following passage was again read:—

'The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your political fortress against which the bound in your political fortress against which the most constantly and actively (though often coyoful) and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your NATIONAL UNION, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to it, accuss toming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowing upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the reading of other portions of the inestimable document, Mr. Wise occasionally cried out, read that again, Mr. Clerk,' and important pertinent passages were read again and again. When the Clerk had read the whole—

Mr. Wise said he had had this address read, because the author, if he had been living and here present, would have been deemed to have spoken in spirit. The fair, then, is now fully established, that he slave rade said the said of their manifestions of all the ships. A transfer of the index of the clerk had read the whole—

Mr. Wise said he had bad this address read, because the author, if he had been living and here present.

Mr. Wise said he had had this address read, because the author, if he had been living and here present, would have been deemed to have spoken in a spirit of prophecy. The author told them to frown down the first dawn of every attempt to dissolve this Union, and he pointed to a cause which was the most fruitful cause from which to apprehend a dissolution of the Union—and that cause was foreign influence. That influence was at work on this very question in this nation at this day; and there were some that were moving on this from religious fanaticism, unconscious perhaps of the tendency of their own course.

Mr. Everett rose to a question of order. He asked whether it was in order to go into a general debate on the question of postponement.

Mr. Everett rose to a question of postponement. bate on the question of postponement.

Mr. Wise begged the gentleman to recollect that there was also a motion to print, and he would not be so that the state of the state of

be the emancipating invaders!

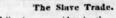
Mr. Adams.—Yes.

Mr. Wise.—And if the 21st rule was persisted in,

these things let the world judge.

Mr. Adams.—Yes, let the world judge.

Mr. Wise.—Yes, let the world judge, and let the
world compare. Let England destroy her slavery
in the East; let her cease to defend that war, and then she might more consistently 'make it one o her chief objects to destroy this fearful and atrocious



'Joseph Sturge,' an emissary direct from England. The honorable gentleman then read a letter from Joseph Sturge, the English Quaker abolitionist.' To the ab ditionists of the United States,' in which he avowed that he was commissioned to come to America by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. A mongst other things to present, is a memorial signed by Thomas Clarkson, on behalf of that committee, to the President of the United States, on the subject of slavery, and the slave trade. The letter concluded with an appeal on the exercise of the elective franchise, and with expressing the 'hope that on all future occasions, you will take care to promote the election of none as your Representative, who will not practically act upon the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle, that in every clime and of every color, the principle of the

make a test on that floor; that was its recommenda-tion—to elect a 'nigger' to the House of Represent-atives, and to claim for him a right to sit there!—

ten years, a black skin elected from some quarter to make a test on that floor; that was its recommendation—to elect a 'nigger' to the House of Represent-tion—to elect a 'nigger' to the House of Represent-tion house the House o c. 73, is to the effect, that any subject of her Majesty, or individual residing in any part of her Majesty. atives, and to claim for him a right to sit there!—

c. 73, is to the effect, that any subject of her Majestendency of this English influence. In illustration still further of the movement of the 'English party,' the honorable gentleman read from the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, an appeal to the abolitionists, to which were appended forms of petitions to Congress. He was proceeding with his speech, but

Mr. Hopkins requested him to give way for a more reimes involving the punishment of death, on peech, but Mr. Hopkins requested him to give way for a moguitty of felony, and punished accordingly, the for-mer crimes involving the punishment of death, on the adjadication of a competent tribunal of any civ-ilized state, the latter that of transportation on the adjudication of any competent British tribunal.' Such as we have described, will henceforth, in on to adjourn.

Mr. Fillmore called for the ayes and noce on the

totion to adjourn, which were ordered, and the ad-ournment agreed to.

Lord Morpeth was present during the entire day Lord Morpeth was present during the entire day and appeared to look on with a perturbed spirit. His usually radiant countenance was beclouded, and in partook of the solemnity which surrounded him.

The Washington correspondent of the U.S. Gastian and being the control of the solemnity which surrounded him.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Great Convention in Peterboro'.

ibit so little foresight and tact in this affair, as they A POLITICAL ABOLITION CONVENTION was 1 ld Mr. Wise's speech, containing as it does, extracts of the most violent abolition character, I should suppose the southern men would be as strongly opposed to circulating among their constituents, and where it can be read by blacks, as they would the Emancipator itself. I am astonished, moreover, that

where it can be read by blacks, as they would the Emancipator itself. I am astonished, moreover, that he should thus set the example of bringing the subject of slavery into discussion in the House. Did he not see that through the gap he had made in the fence, other men could enter the field as well as he? Could he not see, that to get the subject fairly before the House and the nation, is just what thousands out of the House, and several in it, want? Could he not see that, in attempting to arouse the south, he also waked up the north? That the blows he laid on certain men, and a certain class of men, could be returned by arms as strong and wills as good as his? If he did not and could not see all this, he will, see it, before the session closes or the subject is dropped. Old as Mr. Adams is, and eccentric as has been his course, ne is yet a lion that it is dangerous to wake, and still more dangerous to provoke. He was more cool and dignified to-day, than I have ever seen him. When Mr. Marshall, who had thrilled the House with a dignified eloquence, sat down, there was a feeling a diverse to Mr. Adams; it was a feeling of mingled respect, censure and sympathy; a feeling that was expressed by silence and concern. But in five minutes after he rose, he had brought Mr. Marshall down from the high judicial seat he had assumed, and made him look like a child in the hands of an indignant, vet self-possessed pracut, and Mr. M. felt it. Mr. Wise will have his hour, and Mr. Adams ms, and wo be to him when the latter falls upon him; it will be a terrible reckoning for him.

The galleries were filled to-day to overflowing, and will be while this exciting discussion continues—a discussion of a more absyrbing interest than nay that has taken place for a long time, it may be, than has ever taken place for a long time, it may be, than has ever taken place for a long time, it may be, than has ever taken place for a long time, it may be, than has ever taken place for a long time, it may be, than has ever taken place for a long ti

SELECTIONS.

[From the N.Y. Tribune.]

The Insurgent Slaves of the Creole.

The leading southern journals are out in full chorus for a vear with Great Britain, in case she does not disclaim the conduct of the authorities at Nassau, N.P. and deliver up the slaves who mastered sented to the Convention by Gerrit Smith. Esc. and

not disclaim the conduct of the authorities at Nassau, N. P. and deliver up the slaves who mastered the brig Creole and took her into that port, where they obtained a recognition of their freedom. Now it may be, that Britain will surrender the actual mutineers to our Government, and it may be that she will not, but act on the principle laid down by Gov. Marcy, in refusing to surrender Wm. L. Mackenzie which they may require, and to feel no more combety. Gov. M. took the ground that the civil or criminal offence charged was blended with or grew and of the adjuical stillude of insurrection, and that the civil to the distinct of insurrection, and that the civil to the political stillude of insurrection, and that the civil to the political stillude of insurrection, and that the civil to the political stillude of insurrection, and that the civil to the political stillude of insurrection, and that the civil to the political stillude of insurrection, and that the civil to the political stillude of the plank that the civil to the plank that the civil to the plank that the civil or the properties of the United States was presented to the Convention by Gerrit Smith, Eq. and adopted. It recomended them, among other things, to run away the first favorable opportunity, and to take, all along their route in the free as well as the slave States, so far as absolutely essential to their variety of the political states and properties of the Convention by Gerrit Smith, Eq. and adopted. It recomended them, among other things, to run away the first favorable opportunity, and to take, all along their route in the free as well as the slave States, so far as absolutely essential to their variety of the clothing. out of the political attitude of insurrection, and that the South, to furnish them with pocket compasses the could not give up the fugitive. Such, we believe, has been the uniform rule of our Federal and State authorities. Shall we be able to bring Great Britain to acquiesce in similar demands from us to those we have refused when preferred by her? was adopted by acclamation?

'Resolved, That we solemnly and deliberately remaps we may; but in regard to the staves who were not personally concerned in the revolt, there proclaim to the nation, that no power on earth shall is no perhaps in the case. England will assuredly compel us to take up arms against the slaves, should they use violence in asserting their right to free-

> Yours, with much esteem, The following are among the resolutions that

vere adopted by the Convention: Resolved, That when slaveholders shall vote for Resolved, That when savenouers shan vote for anti-slavery candidates for their law-makers, and for anti-slavery preachers for their pulpits, they will exhibit an inconsistency almost as wonderful as that which we now see in the abolitionist, who votes to send a pro-slavery man to the Legislature, or consistency that the savenous property of the savenous consistency and the savenous property of the savenous property of

Resolved, That in the late Report of the Secretary of the Navy, a distinct and emphatic acknowledgement is made in the presence of the nations, that slavery has laid this republic open to deadly blows from every quarter, which we are utterly un-

tributes to the salary of a pro-slavery minister.

Government have decided' the point, and as by Lord Aberdeen in regard to the same matter, it is for the American government alone to determine what may be due to a just regard for its national dignity!—Such is the actual posture of this matter: we have aimed to state it plainly, not to argue it.

While we cannot but regard with concern this multiplication of serious issues with Great Britsin—presuming that an issue shall be made by us on this case—there is one aspect in which we view it with case—there is one aspect in which we view it with the comparatively trifling grievance of unjust taxing to fancy Great Britain her natural ally against Resolved, therefore, That it will be time enough

the rapacity, monopoly, and especially the fanali-cism of the North! and the forty-bale theorists, for the South to charge guilt upon those insurgents, after she shall have charged a ten thousand fold greater guilt on the heroes of the American revoluwhose nucleus is Mr. Calhoun, have been assidu-ously fostering the inpression, with a view to more intimate sympathies and associations. Whether we have war or peace with Great Britain, this Creole

Resolved, That the heroism of the captives on the affair will exert a most salutary influence on all the region below Mason and Dixon's line. Let it have its free course; for, while we shall deplore the day Creole, in assuming the control of that piratical brig, is a sublime occasion of thanksgiving to God, and mutual congratulation among the friends of humanwhen this country is involved in a foreign war in apport or vindication in any way of slavery, we shall rejoice to see the South awakened to a nearer

Whereas, one purpose cherished by the American Whereas, one purpose cherished by the American people at the time they organized their nation, was to remove, and not to extend the limits of slavery; and whereas, this purpose is strikingly manifested in the Congressional interdiction of slavery in the northwest territory; and whereas, the federal Constitution is rightly interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States to know no man as a slave or WHOLE NO. 579.

ontinuation of this list, see the last page,

chattel, but every man as a person; and whereas, the South herself, excepting in those instances in which it suits her purpose to claim that American slavery has a constitutionally national charter, not only admits, but strenuously insists that it is an ex-

clusively State or local institution:
Resolved, therefore, That all the negotiations of the federal government respecting slave property are utterly unconstitutional; and that it has no le-gitimate concern with the case of the Creole, unless it be to treat as armed pirates the whites of that ship, who were guilty of restraining the liberty of their colored fellow-passengers.

Whereas, there are a few schools in this slavery-cursed land, that prize the cause of the slave more

than all the allurements to betray it; that prefer honest poverty to ill-gotten gain, and the favor of God to that of man; and whereas, to sustain such despised and persecuted schools is amongst the most important and sacred duties:

Resolved, therefore, That the abolitionist who casses by an Oneida Institute, an Oberlin Institute, or a Clinton Seminary, to patronize pro-slavery schools, is guilty of gross inconsistency, which is as disgraceful to himself, as it is injurious to the cause

disgraceful to himself, as it is injurious to the cause of freedom.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our dear brethren and fellow-citizens, Alanson Work, George Thompson, and James A. Burr, who have been unjustly and illegally incarcerated in the pententiary of Missouri, for no crime but that of doing good to the poor and afflicted; and that we most cordially pledge them our prayers, our influence, and our aid, in whatever may be necessary for bringing their cause to a righteous decision, by the Judiing their cause to a righteons decision, by the Judi-cial, Legislative, and Executive authorities of the tate of Illinois.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when aboli-Resolved, That the time has arrived when about tonists should boldly take and maintain the ground that New-York is a free State, and that the poor hunted fugitive from oppression shall have among us, under the shadow of our jury box, a place of refuge, safe from the pursuit of his master—and that abolitionists should not encourage, in ordinary cases, his passage through our State into Canada.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our disfranchised colored fellow-citizens, and that this Convention respectfully request the Legislature of this State to adopt such measures at the present session as are necessary to extend to the inhabitants of this State, without distinction of color, equal

rights and privileges.

Whereas, intelligence has been received that an Address, signed by sixty thousand Irishmen, and headed by the philamtropic Daniel O'Connell, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the benevolent apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew, has arrived at Boston, addressed to their fellow-countrymen in this coun-

ry, on the subject of slavery : therefore rry, on the subject of starty: therefore Resolved, That we hall this event as a most auspicious and providential circumstance, calculated to open the sympathizing hearts of our Irish fellow-citizens, and to enlist their energies in behalf of the suffering slaves of their adopted country.

From the Friend of Man.

Address of the Auti-Slavery Convention OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Held in Peterboro', January 19th, 1842, TO THE

SLAVES IN THE U. STATES OF AMERICA! AFFLICTED BRETHREN:
The doctrine obtains almost universally, that the

friends of the slave have no right to communicate with him—no right to counsel and comfort him. We

ave, ourselves, partially at least, acquiesced in this time-hallowed delusion: and now, that God has opened our eyes to our great and guilty error, we feel impelled to make public confession of it; to vindicate publicly our duty to be your advisers, com-forters and helpers; and to enter upon the discharge of that duty without delay.

Why do abolitionists concede, that their labors for the slave must be expended directly upon his

master: and that they are to seek to improve the condition of the one, only through favorable changes wrought in the mind of the other? Is it not because they are not yet entirely disabused of the fallacy, they are not yet entirely disabused of the fallacy, that slavery is a legitimate institution? that it has rights? that it creates rights in the slaveholder, and destroyes rights in the slave? Were they, as they should do, to regard slavery in the light of a sheer usurpation, and none the less such for the hoariness of the abomination; they would have as little respect for the protest of the man-stealer against the direct agency of others upon his stolen property, as they would for the protest of the horse-stealer against a similar liberty with his stolen property. With a vision so clear, they would no more acknowledge a possible acquisition or loss of rights by theft in the one case, than in the other. The same rights, which the slave had, before he 'fell among thieves,' he has now; and amongst them is his right to all the words of consolition encouragement and advice, which his of consolation, encouragement and advice, which his fellow-nen can convey to him.

To make the abolitionist most odious, he is charged with the supposedly heinous, and almost match-

less offence of communicating with the slave: and the abolitionist, instead of insisting on the right to do so, and instead of publicly lamenting the great difficulties in the way of practising the right, impli-edly disclaims it, by informing his accusers, that the abolition doctrine is to address the master, and not the slave. No slaveholding sophistry and blustering could obtain such a disclaimer from Paul. That heaven-directed Apostle not only himself communicated with the slave on the subject of his slavery, but directed others to do so. He declared it to be as well the duty of Timothy and Titus, as of himself: and far was he from conditioning the duty on the consent of the master. Paul carried out more fully and fearlessly than the modern abolitionist the doctrine that the slave is a man, and not a chattel He wrote to slaves: and, in doing so, implied not only that they are beings to be reasoned with, but that it is their duty, and therefore right to read the the Scriptures, of which his writings to them constitute a part. Indeed, he expressly commands them to read his epistles. That he did not acknowledge to read his epistles. That he did not acknowledge the rightfulness of subjecting one man absolutely to the will of another man, is manifest from his saying to slaves: 'Be not ye servants o men.' This in-junction forbids their rendering any service incom-patible with the claims of God; and forbids that they should suffer even their masters to invade the they should suffer even their masters to invade the

sacred precincts of conscience.

Although much has been gained by the bold posi-Although much has been gained by the bold posi-tions that abolitionists have taken, much also has been lost by their timidly hesitating to take other positions, which, if bolder, are not less truthful or advantageous. When the abolitionists first demand-ed that the Amistad captives should be set free, few were found to respond to the justice of a demand, in which our whole nation now acquiesces. The north-ern press, with few exceptions, pronounces the reern press, with few exceptions, pronounces the re-cent insurrection on board of the Creole to be justifiable and heroic. But had this insurrection occur-red before that on board of the Amistad, scarcely any other than an abolition newspaper would have failed to denounce and stigmatize it. No less ex-tensive conquests of public opinion will be achieved by the future instances of our intrepidity. Let abolitionists fully and solemnly utter the doctrine, that they are bonn! to enter into and maintain all practiciable communications with the slave; and the canticiable communications with the slave; and the candid and intelligent will not only respond to it, but, ere they are aware, they will have been carried along by its trains of consequences and influences to the conviction, that the abolitionist has a perfect moral right to go into the South, and use his intelligence to promote the escape of ignorant and imbruted slaves from their prison-house. The motto of the abolitionists, as well as of our Commonwealth, should be 'HIGHER; and they should feel, that unless they are continually rising higher and higher in their

VERNORE.—John Bement, Foodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massacuserts.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whippie, Newburyport;—Issue Stearns, Norton;—Luther Boutsell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeion;—J. Church, Stringfield;—Josiah Hayward, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New Bedford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanover;—Issue Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Trunton;—B. Freeman, Brewster;—R. F. Wallett, Dennis —George O. Harmon, Haverhill;—Joseph Brown, Audoper; Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend.

MAINE.—A. Soole, Bath.
New-Hampshine.—N. P. Rogers, Contors;—William Wilbur, Docer;—Leonard Chase, Mifford.
VERNORY.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, New President

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bold and righteous claims, all the past attain-

ents of their cause are left unsure.

Having vindicated the right of abolitionists to address you, we will very briefly enumerate some of tress you, we will very briefly enumerate some of the things, which they are doing for you, and also some of the things which you should do, and some of the things which you should not do, for your-

First. We ask the God of the oppressed to have

mercy on you, and deliver you.

Second. We ask our National and State Legislatures to exert all their respective constitutionapower for the overthrow of slavery.

Third. We deny, that any but an anti-slavery

man has a view of the Christian scheme so large and just, as to fit him to be a preacher of the gospel.

Fourth. We deny that any but an anti-slavery man is a republican, or fit to make laws for repub

Fifth. The arguments to justify our course are to be read in the innumerable pamphlets and scores of newspapers, which we publish; and are to be heard from the lips of lecturers, amongst whom are men eminent for learning, logic and eloquence.

And now with respect to your own duties. Woful

as is slavery, and desirable as is liberty, we entreat as is slavery, and desirable as is inversy, you to endure the former—rather than take a violent and bloody hold of the latter. Such, manifestly, was the teaching of Paul to the slaves of his time. ever was his, the reason for our similar teaching is that recourse to violence and blood-shed for the terthat recourse to violence and blood-shed for the termination of slavery, is very likely, in the judgment of a large portion of us, to result in the confirmation and protraction of the evil. There are, it is true, some persons in our ranks who are opposed to the taking of human life in any circumstances; and whose doctrine it is, that, however certain might be your success, it would be sinful for you to undertake to fight your way to liberty. But the great majority of abolitionists justify their forefathers' bloody resistance to oppression; and can, therefore, dissuade you from such resistance to a ten thousandfold greater oppression, not on the high ground of absolute morality, but on the comparatively low one of expediency. And now, after repeating to you, that some abolitionists believe the taking of human life, under whatever provocations, to be sin; and that some abolitionists believe thating the processing and that others are convinced, that your insurrection would result in nought but evil to yourselves, to your oppressors, and the innocent ones bound up with ihem; we add, that it is on the condition, that you shall not stain it with blood, that you will be entitled to expect that we shall continue to advocate your to expect that we shall continue to advocate your cause unitedly and hopefully. It is about ten years since the anti-slavery movement in this country began. During all this time, there has been no service insurrection at the South. Whilst we rejoice in the strong probability, that this remarkable forbearstrong probability, that this remarkable forbear-ance of the swelling numbers of the slaves is owing to their reliance on the philanthropic efforts in their behalf; we tremble, lest, discouraged by the tardy results of these efforts, they should extinguish waning hopes in bloody despair. Do not infer, from what we have said against vio-

lent attempts to recover your freedom, that we ob-ject to your availing yourselves of any feasible, peaceable mode to accomplish it. We but concur with the great apostle, when we say: 'If then mayest be free, use it rather.' Although to run away from slavery is, slaveholders being judges, the most black-hearted ingratitudo, and although the adviser to such a requital of the unequalled loving-kindness to such a requital of the unequalited toring annuals of a slaveholding master is pronounced by the same tribunal to be indelibly diagraced and ineffably mean; we, nevertheless, call on every slave, who has the reasonable prospect of being able to run away from slavery, to make the experiment.

We rejoice with all our hearts, in the rapid multiplication of escapes from the house of bondage.

There are now a thousand a year; a rate mere than five times as great, as that before the arti-slavery effort. The fugitive need feel little apprehension, after he has entered a free State. Seven years ago, a great majority of the people in the border free States were in favor of replunging into slavery their poor, scarred, emaciated, trembling brother, who had fled from its horrors. But now, under the influence of anti-slavery lessons, nineteen-twentieths of them have come to be ashaued of and to revolt at such monstrous inhumanity. We add, that the fugitive slave may safely continue in some of the free States. slave may safely continue in some of the free Slates slave may safely continue in some of the free States,
—especially in those where a jury passes on the
question whether 'service or labor may be due' from
a man, merely because he has had the misfortune to
fall into the hands of kidnappers, and be reduced to
slavery. We leave him, however, to his own free
choice between taking up his abode with us and in
the British dominions. If he prefer the latter, we
will all the furnish him with facilities for realizing will glidly furnish him with facilities for realizing his preference. The abolitionist knows no more grateful employment than that of carrying the dog

and rifled-hunted slave to Canada.

It may be well to say here, that it has often occurred to us, that those inhabitants of the South, who pity the slave, would render him an inestimable service by supplying him with a pocket compass,— Could every slave who encounters the appaling per ils of flight from bondage, have access to this little and cheap, but unerring guide, he might dispense with the shining of the North star. An occasional match light to show him the needle of his compass would suffice for his direction in the darkest night.

This is also the place for saying a few words to almost irresistible tendency of slavery is to make thieves of its victims. But we entreat you not to 'Not purloining' is an apostolic injunction slaves as well as other servants. Let all your at the expense of trampling on conscience, and pol-luting the soul by violating a Divine command. 'Say not thou, I will recompense evil; but wait on the Lord, and he shall save thee. In your poorest es-tate, you will still be infinitely better of than they who 'rob the poor, because he is poor:' 'for the Lord will spoil the soul of those that spoiled them.' Do not, however, suppose, that we forbid your inno cent yieldings to necessity. We are aware of the dreadful straits to which some of you are, at times, reduced; and God forbid, that we should tell you to starve or freeze, when relief is possible. In those straits you have the permission of Him, who says, that 'the life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment,' to count as your own that, of which you stand in perishing need. And when too, you are escaping from the matchless horrible Bastile take, all along your route, in the free, as well as the slave State, so far as is absolutely essential to your escape, the horse, the boat, the food, the clothing, which you sentire, and fool, no work communition. which you require; and feel no more compunction for the justifiable appropriation than does the drown-ing man for possessing himself of the plank, that

floats in his way. But we proceed to offer you our advice on another point. We do not wonder, that slave ships witness thousands of cases of suicide. We do not wonder, that so many of the slaves of the South lay violent hands on themselves and on their little ones, who inherit the frightful doom of slavery. But the the slad of life which the malignity and ingeheaviest load of life, which the malignity and ingenuity of oppressors can devise, is to be borne patiently. Least of all, is it to be thrown off by the black crimes of self-destruction and murder. Only trust in God, beloved brethren, and you will soon be where you will 'hear not the voice of the oppressor,' and where 'the wicked cease from troubling, and

Cherish no vindictive or unkind feelings toward your oppressors. Early and late, and with all possi-ble cheerfulness, yield them your unrecompensed toil. Submit to stripes and to every exaction, which you can submit to, without sin. Your consent to violate God's law, let no bribes, nor menaces, nor sufferings, be able to obtain.
If you would have Him, who hears 'the sighing

of the prisoner, grant you a speedy deliverance, there pray earnestly and perseveringly to Him for your

selves and your oppressors.

Have no confidence in pro-slavery preachers.—
Those sham ministers of the gospel, whether at the
North or South, who dare not rebuke oppression, would barter away your souls for one smile of the proud tyrants, on whom they fawn. Reject their teachings with hely indignation; and God's Spirit will supply their place with His own perfect lesson

Perilous as it is, you should, nevertheless, snatch all your little opportunities to learn to read. The art of reading is an abundant recompense for the many stripes it may have cost you to acquire it. The who has learned to read a map, has already conquered half the difficulty in getting to Canada; and the slave, who has learned to read the Bible, can learn the way to heaven. Have no conscience against violating the inexpressibly wicked law which forbids you to read it; -nor indeed against violating slaveholding law. Slaveholders are bu pirates; and the laws, which piracy enacts, whether upon land or sea, are not entitled to transmol the ciences of its victims.

We shall get as many copies of this Address, as we can, into the hands of your white friends in the slave States. To these, as also to the few (alas how

tew: of the colored people of the South, who, some by permission and some by steath, have obtained the art of reading, we look to acquaint you with its contents. Communications of similar design—that of enlightening and comforting you—will probably be made from time to time hereafter. We close the present one with a brief reference to a few of the facts, which argue the speedy overthrow of slavery in the United States.

XVIII. Free negroes with real estate, to have it sold at their death, and the proceeds to be distributed to their legal representatives; and hereafter, no free negro to be allowed to hold eral estate, or lease present one with a brief reference to a few of the facts, which argue the speedy overthrow of slavery in the United State.

XVIII. Free negroes with real estate, to have it sold at their death, and the proceeds to be distributed to their legal representatives; and hereafter, no free negroe to be allowed to hold eral estate, or lease present one with a brief reference to a few of the facts. WIX. That all free negroes who have been

There are now but two nations in al. continental

their roots seep in the genial soil of the free States pay to the cand of its parents, such such as the Or of our Union; and even at the South, abolitionists phans' court shall determine, are multiplying rapidly. The idea, that a pro-slave. XX. That no meeting of negroes for any purpose are multiplying rapidly. The idea, that a pro-slave-ry man is fit to preach to Christians, and that a pro-

are multiplying rapidly. The idea, that a pro-slavery man is fit to preach to Christians, and that a pro-slavery man is fit to preach to Christians, and that a pro-slavery man is fit to preach to Christians, and that a pro-slavery man is fit to preach to Christians, and that a pro-slavery man is fit to preach to Christians, and that a pro-slavery man is fit to preach to Christians, and that a pro-slavery man is fit to preach to Christians, and that a pro-slavery man is fit to preach to Christians, and that a pro-slavery man is fit to preach to Christians, and that a pro-slavery man is fit to preach to Christians, and that a pro-slavery man is fit to preach to enjoy a greatly prolonged favor, even at the South.

XXI. Any retail dealer, who shall sell or give to any negro, slave or free, or the agent of any such negro, any spirituous liquor or wine, or shall otherwise, directly or indirectly, furnish intoxicating drinks to or for any negro, to be liable to a fine of \$100, one half to be paid to the informer.

XXII. To repeal the proposition of the act of \$100, one half to be paid to the informer.

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XXII. Any retail dealer, who shall laws inconsistent with this provision to be repealed.

XXII. Any retail dealer, who shall sell or give to any negro, slave or free, or the agent of any such negro, any spirituous liquor or wine, or shall otherwise, directly or indirectly, furnish intoxicating the shall be providence, and the first or the agent of any such negro, any spirituous liquor or mid-retail dealer, who shall laws inconsistent with this providence, and the shall be provid

From the New-York Tribune Slavery in the Nineteenth Century. HOW IT IS TO BE PRESERVED.

We have repeatedly noticed during its existence, the assemblage of a Convention of Delegates representing the slaveholding interest at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 10th inst, and its deliberations through the five or six succeeding days. The arrest of Rev. Charles T. Torrey, of Massachusetts, who was reporting its proceedings, and his deten-tion and repeated examination on a charge of incen-diarism, we have also recorded, as also that he was finally liberated on bail for his reappearance to answer to the charge. The result of that Convention's deliberations we are obliged by a press of matter to defer. We now make room for it. The Convention appointed a committee of five to draft a memori-al to the Legislature of Maryland, suggesting such alterations in the laws of that State as were deemed

necessary to the security of the slave property there-in. That committee consisted of Benjamin C. How-ard and Philip F. Thomas, late members of Con-gress, Charles H. Pitts, late a candidate for Congress, with Tench Tilghman and Joseph M. Palmer, eminent and highly respected citizens of Maryland. These gentlemen have reported that the following laws or alterations of laws are needful to the preservation of slavery, and have memorialized the Legislature to enact them-viz:

Proposition I. A law to prevent all manumis-ions by last will; also, by deed. To take effect in

future.
II. To prevent manumissions except upon conditions of instant transportation to some place out of the United States, and that at the expense of the

III. To prevent any free neg ro leaving the State, ever to return to it, unless he leaves as a servant of a white resident of the State, and returns with him; and such resident shall first file a declaration, in the County Clerk's office, of his intention to take such servant with him; or unless he shall leave the State for the purpose of visiting some one or other of the American Colonies on the coast of Africa.

. To prevent all free negroes from coming in-Estate, except as servants of persons travelling

in or through the State.

V. To prevent the transportation of any free negro by rail-roads, steamboats, or other common carriers, out of the State, unless vouched for as free by some person known to the conductor of the rail-road some person known to the conductor of the rail-road or captain of the steamboat; and no rail-road or steamboat company shall be liable for refusing to transport any free negro, unless he be vouched for as above; and any person falsely vouching for the freedom of a slave, to be liable to punishment. The company still to be liable for conve ying away a slave as heretofore.

as heretofore.

VI. To offer a high reward, to be paid by the State, for the arrest and conviction of any person who aids a slave to run away, or induces or attempts without asking their consent. Is this fair?

VII. That the owner of a runaway slave shall pay a reward for the apprehension of such slave; to be graduated by the distance from home where he were to use my name, and that I was not to object

be caught.

III. That it be recommended to the General to the nomination.

The only remark Assembly, that they pass a law directing the courts lifinement in the penitentiary, that it shall be the duty of the court to order the convicted party to be
sold out of the State, for the period that they, in
their discretion, might confine him in the penitentiary; and that if any free person or persons of color be convicted of any misdemeanor or misdemeanors other than that which subject the party convicted to the penitentiary, and then the convicted party nors other than that which subject the party convicted to the penitentiary, and then the convicted party shall be punished by sale or banishment in the discretion of the court, out of the State of Maryland, for a period not less than six months nor more than habitant of the city. E. G. Loring's name was then habitant of the city. shall be punished by sale or various shall be punished by sale or various cretion of the court, out of the State of Maryland, for a period not less than six months nor more than years, with a provision that, after the period of banishment or sale has expired, the said negro shall not be permitted to return to this State, and that, in so strong was the impression upon my mind that they had gone to solicit him, that I asked Mr. Loring the next day if he had consented to be a candidate for Mayor.

itted negro (with a certificate) to remain in th

State to be repealed.

car and steamboat, or other public vehicle of transportation, to carry the laws into effect; to comate them by a portion of the penalty im-

XII. That all free negroes shall be obliged to register themselves, on or before the 15th of July next, and every twelve months thereafter, in the of-fice of the Clerk of the County, where they shall surrender their old certificates; and the Clerk upon request, and being satisfied that any free negro thus registered desires to remove from the county, either temporarily or permanently, shall furnish him or her with a certificate of his registration; and if said ne-gro shall remove permanently, he shall file said cer-tificate within ten days after his arrival in the county to which he may remove; and if his absence shall be temporary, he shall return said certificate to the Clerk from whom he received it, within five days after his return : and no certificate of freedom of an ider date shall be good; and he shall annually publish a list of those registered in some convenien newspaper, and send a printed copy to the Secretary

XIII. That the State pay the expense of any case which may rise in any State where the State law may conflict with the Act of Congress of 1783, to test the constitutionality of such law.

XIV. To avoid all sales or gifts hereafter to be

New York of the anti-slavery cause.

Don't Name Them.

ble security annually for his or her good behaviour. If such security be not given, such negro, so failing, to be brought before some justice of the peace, by a constable or any other person, who shall cause him to be hired out, and out of his accruing wages pay the constable or person \$10; and in case said negro the hired out, shall absent from service, upon gro thus hired out shall abscond from service, upon

nis apprehension he shall be sold out of the State.

XVII. An act to render penal the omission of sheriffs, magistrates and constables to enforce all laws respecting free negroes and slaves; and every constable, before he proceeds to act, shall take an

few! of the colored people of the South, who, some outh, well and faithfully to execute all the laws of

un. XIX. That all free negroes who have been There are now but two nations in al. continental bound out within the last two years, shall be free America, that uphoid slavery. These are our own whenever they shall determine to leave the State, and Brazil. In the West Indies, slavery has received by paying to the master such som as the Orphasi its death blow, and will expire, ere the close of court shall adjudge; and that it shall be the duty of America, that upnow sharely and Brazil. In the West Indies, slavery has received its death blow, and will expire, ere the close of another five years. The literature of Europe—and especially the America-swaying literature of England—is well imbued with hostility to slavery. Texas will be speedily re-annexed to anti-slavery Mexico, unless the favor of European nations prevent it; and that favor she will enjoy, on no less condition than that of following the fashion of the times, and running up the abolition flag.

The payron of European nations prevent it; and that favor she will enjoy, on no less condition than that of following the fashion of the times, and running up the abolition flag. than that of following the fashion of the times, and running up the abolition flag.

The South would quickly give up slavery, were she deprived of her English market for cotton and her northern market for sugar. But India will soon enable England to dispense with blood-stained cotton; and northern conscience is fast coming to revolt at the consumption of blood-stained sugar.

The principles of abolition have already struck their roots deep in the genial soil of the free States of our Union; and even at the South, abolitionists

slaves, knowing them to be runaways-and the fact slaves, knowing them to be runaways—and the fact of his or their being on the premises owned, rented or occupied by a free negro or negress, shall be prima facie evidence of such knowledge—shall be liable to be indicted, and upon conviction shall, If white, undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a period not less than — years, and if such person shall be a free negro, and convicted of this offence, he shall be sold out of the State, and the fence, he shall be sold out of the State, and the whole of the proceeds of such sale to go to the informer, who shall be a competent witness in action against such negro or negress; and if such negro or negress be a slave for life or a term of years, he shall, upon conviction, be sold out of the State, and

shall, upon conviction, be sold out of the State, and his full value to be paid to the owner.

XXIII. To repeal that part of the second section of the act of 1833, chap. 224, entitled an act relating to persons of color who are to be free after a term obyears, which says—'that the party applying for such grant, has distinctly and particularly notified such servants of the existence and effect of this law, and that this information has failed to correct his or her habits, before they proceed to issue any such authority.'

From the Emancipator and Free American Letter from Francis Jackson.

Mr. Editor,—The letter of A. B. Merrill, published in the last Emancipator and Free American, relative to Liberty Party nominations, does me in-

A committee in behalf of the Liberty Party called upon me, and stated that I had been nominated as their candidate for Mayor, and urgently requested my aceptance of the nomination. I replied, that I disapproved of the third party, and of course I could not consent to be their candidate. Whereupon a long conversation ensued; they adducing arg to show that third party was the better way, while

to show that thru party was the better way, while brought objections against it.

The committee reminded me that printed ballots for State officers had, but a few days since, been distributed from the office of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, with my name upon them, and they did not see why I should object to their using my the state of the state name also. I replied that it was done without my consent, yet I could not complain of it; since I took the same liberty with the names of others; that I had not, for years, voted for a person to fill any important public office other than a sound abolitionist. was therefore in the constant habit, and believed !

The only remark I have to make to this is, that it Assembly, that they pass a law theorem any free black of justice of this State that, whenever any free black shall be convicted of any offence, the punishment of which, by the law as it now stands, would be convicted of any offence, the punishment of was at liberty to decline their nomination publicly which, by the law as it now stands, would be convicted of any offence, the punishment of at the punishment of the punishmen

Mayor.

As friend Whittier appears in this correspondence,
I think it not improper to state that he too called
upon me, and requested that I would be a third party to be repealed.

No free negro to have in his possession a candidate for the State Senate. I declined, and h A. No free legion in the first possession a gun, pistol, sword or other offensive weapon.

XI. That, the Judges of the County courts, and to the committee who succeeded him on a similar city court of Baltimore, appoint bailiffs monthly, to attend the arrival and departure of every rail-road care and attempted, or other public spirits of the English abolitionists, who never formed

a political party.

And yet I am represented in this correspondence a success.' I did wish them success in loosing the chains of the slave, but I added that I did not believe third party' was the instrument to effect it.

My belief is that long before third party acquires

strength enough, by any political management, to force the abolition of slavery, the moral power of this nation, irrespective of party, will have done our work. I look to see the chain of the bondmen melted, not

FRANCIS JACKSON.

P. S. I have seen in the 'Liberator' an article on the same subject signed D. M. Its statements are incorrect, but I believe they are sufficiently answered, by what I have here said.

F. J.

The following contemptuous and contemptible article is from the Boston Transcript-a paper, which, it should be understood by the public, is now and has been for some time chiefly under the editorial management of one who either is or was formerly a slaveholder, an open advocate of slavery, and a most bitter

NIV. To avoid all sales or gifts hereafter to be made, of slaves, to free negroes and mulattoes, the slaves so sold or given, to be liable to be sold out of the State, and the master so selling punishable by fine, in the discretion of the Court.

XV. That an additional provision be made to the act of 1835, chap. 325, to make it prima facic evidence of circulating such papers as are mentioned in the act of 1835, chap. 325, that the same have been found in the possession of any one within the State.

XVI. That every free negro shall give responsible security annually for his or her good behaviour. If such security annually for his or her good behaviour. If such security be not given, such negro, so failing, the security should be the wiser for that? A dozen of obscure, ignorant, silly blockheads, who probably could not at the slave of the security be not given, such negro, so failing, the security annually for his or her good behaviour. rant, silly blockheads, who probably could not drive a cow to pasture without special assistance.
What does the public care about knowing their What does the public care about names? Two men were observed to sneeze yesterday, in going by the State House while the Legislature were in session. Shall we publish their

names that the nation may know them?

Notoriety is the mania of the day. Silly fellows of a l sorts imagine that if once they can get their names mentioned in a newspaper, they are immor-talized forever. For this the moon-struck ignoramus signs a petition—gets up a meeting—makes a speech—or joins a Universal Reform and Moral Earthquake Society. For this the apprentice and the cook-maid leave the shop and the kitchen to save the country and regenerate mankind. Does a man wish to be a hero, he stops his newspaper by a letter to the editor, most sublimely and indignantly stating that he 'can no longer conscientiously submit as a man, a freeman, a philanthropist, a friend of could rights' etc. gets wire that the editor will be diversible to the constitution of the U. S. which provides that the veomanry of the North shall stating that he 'can no longer conscientiously sub-mit as a man, a freeman, a philanthropist, a friend of equal rights,' etc., etc., sure that the editor will publish it, and make him famous. Does another wish to be trumpeted to the four winds as a philan-thropist and a martyr—he petitions Congress or the General Court, and then 'appeals to the public' through the newspapers, because these bodies have most tyrannically disregarded his proposals to in-prove the waddling of ducks and ameliorate the con-

tion of suffering tudpoles. As to these Haverhill blockheads, let them rema in the obscurity to which they properly belong. One fool is sure to make many. Publicity would only induce hundreds of others to follow their foolish example-Un sot trouve toujours un plus grand sot

As It octook, A. M. of the instany, the meeting was called to order by Josiah Henshaw, of West Brookfield, Vice President. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Palmer, of Sturbridge. A general invitation was given to all present to take part in the discussions which might ensue. During the first day, the following resolutions were passed, after discussion by J. M. Fiske, of West Brookfield, J. A. Collins, Samuel May, of Leicester, Abby Kelley, Mr. Davenport, of West Boylston, and others.

Resolved, That this Society earnestly calls upon the abolitionists of the several towns in the South Division of this county, to circulate without delay the petitions prepared by the Board of Managers the Massachusetts A. S. Society, together with Society, together w remonstrance, to be sent to Congress, against the admission of Texas into this Union:—regarding, as we do, the subject of petitioning as one of the most important means in our hands of bringing the anti-slavery question before the people of this nation.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Society program and forward to the several towns, in this Divi

cure, and forward to the several towns in this Divi sion, blank forms of petitions, accompanying each with a letter, urging the importance of their prompt

co-operation.
[The Secretary would here say that he has com-The Secretary would here say that he has com-plied with the requirement of the above vote, in the case of most of the towns. With regard to a few, he was not informed to whom the blanks could be forwarded. He would be glad of such information from abolitionists in any town where no blanks have

Resolved, That this Society is assured, from the sympathy expressed by the President of the United States, in his late annual message to Congress, for the 'interesting young republic' of Texas, and from

the interesting young republic of Texas, and from the tone of the pro-slavery press in this country, that a conspiracy is on foot between the slave owners of the South, the pro-slavery politicians of the North, and the Texan land-jobbers, to unite that land of slavery to this Union:—That we call upon all aboli-tionists and lovers of freedom in the land, to take prompt and energetic means to record their protest

against this iniquitous movement, by petitions, through the press, and by every other means in their power, that, if possible, the dreadful calamity may ot come upon us. On Thursday, George Evans, of Worcester, was

appointed Secretary pro tem. Frederick Douglas offered the following resolution, which was ably spoken to by himself, Charles L. Remond, John A. Collins, Rev. Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Tanner of R. I. Resolved, That the sectarian organizations of this

a desire to promote the cause of righteousness and Christianity, are false and hypocritical, inasmuch as they consent to hold millions of their own country-

nen in 'a heathen condition, and, in many respects, a worse than heathen condition '—therefore, Resolved, That it is our duty henceforth to withdraw all support from these Societies, and bestow it in promoting Christianity.

J. A. Collins and C. L. Remond followed in sup-

port. Bro. Remond, in speaking upon this resolu-tion, was highly eloquent, and his remarks were very effective, engaging the sympathies of very

Resolved, further, That this Society heartily con-

Resolved, That we regard the strike for interty where a dectaration, by the way, which evinced considerable courage, supposing, and it is not perwarning to our country; and we would call upon our citizens, individually and collectively, to do all in their power to avert the inevitable doom which or of himself, anywhere.

The following were chosen officers for the year

President-John M. Fiske, West Brookfield. President—John M. Fiske, West Brookfield.
Vice Presidents—Effingham L. Capron, Uxbridge;
Josiah Henshaw, West Brookfield; Edward Barle,
Worcester; Orra Goodell, Millbury; Adin Ballou,
Mendon; Moes Sawin, Southboro'; Lynan Allen,
Northboro'; John O. Burleigh, Oxford; Hezekiah
H. Davis, Dudley; Amos White, Northbridge.
Recording Secy—Samuel May.
Corresponding Secy—Wm. B. Earle,
Executive Committee—Wm. B. Earle, (Sarah H.
Earle, Francis Wood, Betsey Newton, Samuel May,
Orra Goodell, Ebenezer Cadwell.
Nors. The absence from home of the Secretary

Note. [The absence from home of the Secretary

pro tem. has rendered it impossible to prepare the proceedings of this meeting for publication at an JOHN M. FISKE, Pres. SAMUEL MAY, Sec.

GEORGE EVANS, Sec. pro tena.

After an animated discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, as expressing in some measure, the feelings of the meeting.

Resolved, That it is the heart-felt opinion of this meeting that the recent imprisonment of C. T. Torrey, in the city of Annapolis, and of the three young men in Missouri, is one of the greatest possible outrages on human rights; and in this occurrence—Torrey being a citizen of free, old Massachusetts, and the young men of Illinois—we plainly perceive, that Liberty and Slavery cannot long exist together.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with our imprisoned brothers, and demand JUSTICE for them,

loathing, that clause of the Constitution of the U. S which provides that the yeomanry of the North shall in time of need, march to the far South to quell tliberty movement there; and we do hereby solemnly resolve, that in case of such a call, we will never ift our hand against the down-trodden and strug gling slave.

JOHN WHITE, Moderator. H. COWDERY, Clerk.

> Anti-Slavery in Bath. Вати, Јап. 23, 1842.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Bath Anti-Sla-rery Society, held on the 25th of last month, a com-mittee, raised at a previous meeting for the purpose of procuring some person to lecture before the So-ciety, upon the subject of slavery, made the follow-The annual meeting of this Society was held in Worcester, Jan. 5th, and continued by adjournment Jan. 9th, day and evening. The meeting was an effective one, and many were led to see the wrongs which slavery and pro-slavery prejudice inflict on their victims everywhere.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. of the continued to the Society, upon the subject of slavery, made the following report, which was unanimously accepted and the Secretary directed to furnish a copy of the same, for publication in the Liberator.

ROBERT BABB, Sec. B. A. S.

Report.

That in the opinion of your accepted and the Secretary directed to furnish a copy of the same, for publication in the Liberator.

ROBERT BABB, Sec. B. A. S.

Report.

That in the opinion of your committee, it would tend to promote the best interest of this Society, as well as to advance the interest of the cause in this State, to procure some able and efficient advocate for the slave, to deliver a course of lectures upon slavery before this Society, as soon as practicable. slavery before this Society, as soon as practicable. And in looking around, among the worthy and able champions for Liberty and Right in the anti-slavery host, it is the opinion of your committee that Ws. LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston, is pre-eminently entitled to our confidence and admiration, for his unbending integrity and uncompromising fidelity to the cruse of human freedom; and that this Society and the cruse of the shape of so able and tried and the contract of the contract of the society and the contract of the society and the socie

advocate in the person of any other individual.

The committee also offered the following resolution, which was likewise unanimously adopted,-

could not enlist the services of so able and tried an

Resolved. That, the Secretary be directed to correspond with Mr. Garrison, and, if possible, engage him to deliver a course of lectures before the Society, as soon as his convenience will permit—and that a sufficient sum be raised to defray his expenses.

JAMES TALLMAN, Committee.

ROBERT BABB, Bath, Dec. 25th, 1841.

The Marriage Bill.

This bill has passed the Senate, by a vote of twenty-four to nine. Last year, it passed that body only by the casting vote of the President. This only by the casting vote of the resident. This looks well. It is an indication of a rapid progress, in the community, of a healthful public sentiment. And it is obvious, from a glance at the newspaper reports of the debate had on the bill, that this public sentiment, the result of previous agitation of the subject, both in the legislature and out of it, had weakly according to the subject, both in the legislature and out of it, had much more to do with its passage, than any thing said by its advocates in that debate. The senators in favor of the bill seem to have deemed it quite safe to omit all introduction of most of the strong arguments against the marriage law, as it now stands on our statute book; and the event shows that they judged rightly. It is hoped the House will now concur with the Senate, on the passage of this bill, that Massachusetts may cease to legalize defamation leckers and plunder. tion, lechery and plunder.

The bitter, virulent and disgraceful opposition made in the Senate to this righteous measure by

Mr. Dickinson, of Hampshire, can have surprised no one, who is acquainted with the past legislative conduct of that man. It was characteristic islative conduct of that man. It was characteristic of him, and furnishes proof that he belongs to that class of persons, who can be taught neither wisdom nor grace by experience. Mr. Dickinson is, perhaps, the only other Whig in the Commonwealth, who could walk worthily in the senatorial footsteps of Asa Lawrence. The law, in his judgment, 'had occasioned no inconvenience.' Encouraging the most beastly lewdness, by granting entire immunity to biganny: bribing mercenary scoundrels to rob Resolved, That the sectarian organizations of this country, called churches, are, in supporting slavery, upholding a system of theft, adultery and murder; and it is the duty of abolitionists to expose their true character before the public.

Evening session. Prayer was offered by Mr. Tanner, of Rhode Island. Mr. Tanner spoke in a very effective manner on certain resolutions previously under discussion. At this time, the large Hall was crowded. Abby Kelley introduced the following resolution, and advocated, with her remarkable eloquence, its adoption:

Whereas, the professions of the popular Bible, Tract, and Missionary Societies of our country, of a desire to promote the cause of righteousness and Christinnity, are false and hypocritical, inasmuch as our citizens against southern kidnappers, this Mr. Dickinson, then a member of the House, protested he 'could see no necessity for any such law;' al-though the parchinent on which it was written was scarcely dry, when that same law proved the instrument of rescuing several citizens of this State from the great Bastile of American slavery. But this senatorial sage professes to be greatly concerned for The other resolutions passed are as follows:
Resolved, That this Society most deeply sympathizes with those three young men now imprisoned in Palmyra, Missouri, as criminals, and sentenced to be incarcerated for twelve years, for no other cause than urging slaves to take their liberty, which is not declared a criminal act by the laws of said State. manity. There are those, who think it not in 'good taste' for a buxon yourg woman, of fair complex-

Resolved, further, That this Society heartily concurs with the suggestion which has been made to call a Convention to devise some effectual means to restore these young men to liberty.

Resolved, That it is as impossible for a Christian to be a slaveholder, or to countenance slavery, as to be a worshipper of Juggernaut.

Resolved, That we are filled with emotions of pleasure and rejoicing, in view of the fact that the kidnapped Virginians on board the slaver Creole have found refuge from American despotism in the island of New Pravidence. island of New Providence.

Resolved, That we regard the strike for liberty on board the Creole, as fraught with instruction and considerable courage, supposing, and it is not per-

their power to avert the inevitable doom which awaits every impenitent slaveholding nation.

Resolved, That the U. S. of America, beasting as it does of its democracy, and scoffing at European nations for their wistocracy, has become a bye-word and a reproach with those same nations, for nourishing within itself the basest of all aristocracies, the aristocracy of complexion, which is not known in any other nation of the earth.

The filtering the inevitable doom which or of himself, anywhere.

On this subject of the marriage bill, how changed is the tone of the press, that weathercock of popular opinion! It is but just, however, to say, that the course of the Courier and of the Atlas in relation to it, has been always manly; neither of those prints has ever disgraced itself by pandering to the low, aristocracy of complexion, which is not known in any other nation of the earth. against it, so far as I know, appeared in the Adver-tiser, a year or two since; 'the respectable Adver-tiser,' as it has been sometimes called, ironically, doubtless, for a more time-serving, selfish, soulless print, cannot be found, either in this or in any othe country.

> Startling as well as Strange.—Virginia is divided by the Blue Ridge in two distinct sections, one occu-pied by planters, with slaves, and the other mostly by an intelligent white farming population. A Wash-ington correspondent says, among the wonders of the day at Washington is the novel and extraordinary day at Washington is the hover and carrier phenomenon presented in the notice of a petition from Virginia for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia! It is signed by ninety three men in Lewis county, which is in the northern part of the in Lewis county, which is in the northern part of the interior of the State—a free laboring, grain-growing district, which has been much filled up lately with the sturdy northern farmers who have been emigra-ting thither from Pennsylvania. A significant por-tent, and a notable sign of the times!—Philadelphia Gazette.

Southern Injustice.

Actor, Jan 25, 1842

Dear Bro. Garrison:

The friends of humanity and equal rights in this place, assembled last evening, in obedience to a call, to take into consideration the case of C. T. Torrey, &c. We had a spirited gathering.

The meeting was organized by making choice of Dea. John White, Moderator, and Dr. Cowdrey, Clerk.

After an animated discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, as expressing in some measure, the feelings of the meeting.

Resolved, That it is the heart-felt opinion of this meeting that the recent imprisonment of C. T. Torrey, in the city of Annapolis, and of the three young

The body of W. H. Hunter, (formerly membe Congress,) who was lost some two months ago, has been found in a little lone deserted cabin, where he had apparently laid down on some hay, sick or over-come with fatigue, and died.

THE LIBERATOR TIPE TO THE LIBERATOR

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY II, BB The following sketch of the late of aiversary of the State A. S. Society was kind niversary of the State A. S. Society was kindly pared for our last number, at our request, by a

omplished friend, but was unavoidably exclusthe pressure of other matter.

The Annual Meeting. DEAR FRIEND: Knowing that your attendance on the death

your sister, will prevent your giving the friends of the cause such a description of the meeting as they always expect from your pe up mine, feeling unwilling that they should sharers in the delightful communion of the es as far as a brief recital of facts will enable; participate. One of these facts, you will read agine, made every face radiant with satisfacti Massachusetts Society appeared, on examin the Treasurer's accounts, to be FREE FROM DE And not only so, but there would actually he a balance of 500 dollars in hand, had it h while to have kept the money out of use for il of saying so. And not only this, but propen amount of certainly \$2500 (and perhaps it ma double the amount) has come into the pothe Society. This property will not imme available, and therefore we shall go on giving as the occasions of our cause call for it, the minds cheered by this provision of Provi

some pressing moment when we may have

give than we could wish. Previous to the appointment of the comolution was unexpectedly brought forward, son who introduced it saying that he was not ber of the Society,) requiring the Society to the connexion of Mr. Knapp with the Libera into the affairs of the Liberator Commit Bradburn, of Nantucket, said he thought the of this Society was not to examine the pri cerns of its members-that with the bus of the Liberator, we had no more to do than business affairs of the Atlas. Mr. Morse, of Ho said that when slavery was abolished, we migh more propriety look about for other business. present: that even then, there would be no going into any examination of this, as we all stood it thoroughly, and were quite ready t vote of thanks to those gentlemen who were or sustaining the Liberator, for keeping it on hostile hands of those who called then Knapp's friends. The question was here calle and the resolution was laid on the table by a mous vote, save one.

The Annual Report was now in order, disappointment was felt at your absence. political resolutions were then taken up, and all bated. The official account of the meeting w nish you with the order and disposition of the tions, and I will not therefore take them point. The resolution against third party a controverted by Col. Miller and Dr. Jinnig most convincingly argued by Ellis Gray Wendell Phillips and George Bradburn, and

adopted by a very large majority. It had been argued that third party was a abolition, and that so that end were attained signified the road? That governments were ry for the making of laws, and that the pen nexed to breaking those laws should not give ernment the character of physical force, rati that of moral power. That if punishment wer force, the government of God himself was in the charge. That the interrogation system suggest to men to tell falsehoods, for the sake of curing the votes of abolitionists. Whatever h done for the cause has been done through po action. By going against third party, you a litionists against each other. Get a man to de Liberty ticket, and you do much. He can without being made to think. The third pa liberty party: and if all men go for it, will so diate emancipation then be effected? In

Douglas, the fugitive slave, replied to this. I am no debater, Mr. President, and I dislike called upon to dispute the gentleman last up. happens so that we differ, for once The gr culty with third party is, that it disposes m entirely on political, and not on moral action. preceding speaker explained, that he did use at preciate moral action.) I stand corrected, Mr. Pre dent. My friend says, however, that all the been accomplished for this cause has plished through the instrumentalities of political tion. I do not believe it. I ask you what this is ature has done, that has caused you to rec my humanity? Yet there are those in Mass who do recognize it, and treat me like a mi brother. I ask, was it political action that n your prejudices, and raised in your minds a led for human rights? No one will say this. (Ap) I have seen something of the operation of third in the town where I have been lately. It de there, that all who are conscientiously of voting at all, are pro-slavery men. The gen says, so we do but gain our point, it is n what road. I differ, and I presume this at would differ. As to what the gentleman say family government, and governments in ge are not here as a Society to say any thing abo things. Then, again, he says we had better political candidates what they think about at Now I had rather take my chance about that, obliged to take a man I know nothing about the mere nomination of the third party. I see men I know have never been active al ists, setting up other men who were never heard of in the cause, and no questions asked, quire, why am I to suppose this man is an a ist, any more than the candidate of the other Then, again, look at the root of this third Those who were active once in the cause, to find out that it led to more sacrifice than the ed to make, got it up when they found their put down the old Society failed. Much as I the sincerity of some who are engaged it that the plan itself, to begin with, is only new of

ization new organized. It is interesting to see with how few w of color, like Douglas, can beat down the mount prejudice, which a white man might werk a dif

vain to pile up proofs against. Mr. Lunt, of New-Hampshire, followed, giving history of third political party and its open his vicinity, which proved its effect in s men for principles, and in descending from the the successive adoption of men less and less of

ted to serve the cause.

Wendell Phillips made a most powerful and com sive appeal, explaining that there was nothing of tolerance in the resolutions, but that they were ings to abolitionists against the folly and waste travagance of an expenditure of time, talent and ey in a political organization, calculated to defe own ends. He explained that the question in the resolutions was not that of political act fidelity at the polls. The Society approved of wal political action, and acknowledged no man of had not taken into his soul the truth, that it is important to do right than to do well,-to do one ought, then what one can. Fidelity, wi a man goes, wherever he may be situated, it corner-stone and basis of our association. word just now in allusion to the use of force rying out legislation. I suppose that it is well and stood that this Society, as such, have never sold force in that connexion; but stands on the same grant with societies for temperance and other objects

e not form a party? Because we have | without, and have found that every ATOR v baptised by the anti-slavery spirit he cause, than to become a part of a Experience justifies us. Tha gial by jury to fugitive slaves-the pas-UARY 11, 181 he late chee ety was kind

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on of the internal slave trade is abolition in the District of Columbia they are, are all owing to moral suasion ing vote system. It lies with the oth request, by by the successful course should be oidably exclu il experience is with us in rejecting em of political action. Where shall f not from experience? Point me nce recorded in the pages of histo. elp of this agency. [Mc Phillips on the death-beg dall the great steps in the career giving the dian freedom, traced their causes, and lities, and then went on. abulished in Massachusetts? By party? No, sir. In New-York? on of the occasi will enable then or was it done? Not at all! Sedgeou will readily smen of 1780 never thought of it unced the principle which was its the religious intelligence, the moral EE FROM DES ocratic principles of the community o that point. A long course of chris actually have by and mental and moral growth, had had it been we of use for the u ple forward, till only here and there but property to nere a friend than a slave, reerhaps it may pro and there an old family; then the posses lingering steps, the lagging law, not immediat ts of the people demanded it. Moral n on giving m inces to principle - these did the work ind true and frank aid from the politi for i of Providen It was from the Friends, who had re action, that the voice went up may have le ament, proclaim d the victory of his voice from St. Stephen's gave them

ought the be religious bodies were its guardians. e the private of d apprenticeship were the devices the bu pends in the House of Commons. It o do than with forse, of Holfish is cause to men whose temptations ed, we might r descend from the only sure basis of doing what is right, and who are bent ould be no seed setches do but poorly represent a full , as we all us ech of considerable length. who were editi a the support which slavery receive

secame the voice of the people of

not the last man he can ask to aid

muches a great moral question but

Abolition stood well when 320

ny man, starting a moral question

oping it out of named Christianity of our land, was deep-No one appeared to vindicate it, and as here called for ere adopted by a very large majority. e table by a unar of resolutions, which some wished to n order, and great absence. Varies in up, and ably de severe, and free from figurative lans wished to make more impressiv more epithets. Resolutions were adopt meeting will solemnity, which seemed to satisfy the tion of the res ent, renouncing the existing American ake them up fr ing the main support of slavery, and withrd party was all mee and pecuniary support from Dr. Jinnings. sters. I wish that all who are troubled lis Gray L is our good friend Cyrus Pierce, about the adburn, and severity of Anti-Slavery Societies, would ression in the writings of a man not re maily for his severity, and who is for exalted into an authority on this question ents were ne feel no scruple in denouncing abolition t the penalty

hanning says, in his sermon on the church, d not give to go ing of the character of one guilty of sup force, rather th so much used by Henry C. Wright and iself was liable stic abolitionists. The resolutions of Mr m system did against harsh language, though sustained by sing manner, were laid o Vhatever has through polit Society instructed the Board to send ten agent rty, you array a eld. A very interesting discussion came up man to depo lution, as to the manner of their being He cannot Mr. Ichahod Morton, of Plymouth, said e third party i d last his faith in money, lectures, convenit, will not in to this. d I dislike to fed

periodicals, for the promulgation of the a now relied on brotherly love, and the at of brotherly love daily, as the only means or requisite for the reformation of the world. Wendell Phillips replied to him at some length, ral others did the same, in a few words. ill that was said, it appeared that the abolition id not consider themselves as paying a man for using the cause, when they supplied him with speak, and the raiment which protected seather. They merely were living out, in, in connection with their friends, the of brotherly love towards the slave. Mr. thought that, by setting up a system by only the rich man should be allowed to plead et, an edious aristocratic distinction was instiand he protested against the bringing forward phantasms on the part of those who had quished the use of money in carrying forans for their own benefit, to discourage the of it for the benefit of the slave. 'I see,' the men around me, who have relinquished is no matter by ne this audience leman says about ets of wealth and ease and honor and office. ly before them, and giving their lives ity, and toil, and opprobrium, for this cause. a they throw in their lives, and all that they pe to be, into the common stock, we raise , where is the man who will refuse to do ng part in sustaining them? ' A remark was Mr. Morton to the effect that sometimes ts had been sustained, they did nothing but with each other, and make one more division nen. I could not but think he had overlookgin of the 'quarrels' which had taken place di-slavery cause. Setting uside all the envisonal animosity which induced the new organstration, what was the struggle for but to the human race from being separated in li-slavery efforts by their differences of opinther subjects ?

is glad that this subject came up, as the cobweos round the 'use of means question' are used of by discussion. Composed as the abdis, of a thousand agitators to one quietist, uld be careful to be tolerant to the few who sently so from constitution; while the quiald take care not to be drawn into sympathy brave people who sit so still, of whom the

usual peace resolutions were adopted, at which ejaice, as the contest against slavery is one without the influence of the principles of nonce among those who carry on the attack, may ment precipitate the country into civil war. stomary resolution, sustaining the Liberator editor, was passed with unanimity and emood I sappose will always come up for our as the more rapid the progress of the cause, fler is the hatred to this instrumentality as the ival one, and the more clear our duty to

great meeting at the State House-the thronglasin of Fancuil Half-its demand for the on of slavery in the District of Columbia, as 4n;-the rapturous cheers for John Quincy and Liberty; the call for a declaratory law iusetts will not surrender fugitive slaves; oble Address from 60,000 Irishmen to their and countrywomen here, adjuring them to the abolitionists; -the ominous sound to s, of thousands of strong hands smiting simultogether at its inspiring words ;- I must not icse. Their effect must needs be trementhe evil we are associated to oppose.

the whole three days of the meeting, I nev-

enthusiasm, and complete satisfaction, as on these oc- counsellors as they are. We begin to wake up to the terestedness and hope could make it. May God pre-serve us all in diligence, devotedness and truth, so with the benevolence of a Howard and the constancy sation of freedom throughout the land, to ALL the inhabitants thereof."

M. W. C. I am, your friend,

GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING At the State House.

The sixth session of the tenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held on the 27th at the Representives' Hall; the President, Francis Jackson, in the chair. It was, by far, the argest annual meeting the society ever beheld. Every spot in the hall was densely filled, and apparently all present, not members, were friends. The following resolutions were read, and Cul. Miller of Vermont,

first addressed the assembly. Mr. President, and ladies and gentlemen of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Seciety. It is with deep emotion that I rise to advocate resolutions affecting the rights of man and the welfare of the human race It was a day of deep interest, when liberty was first proclaimed in yonder hall, but it was not for that age, or people alone, that the voice went forth. It was meant as an eternal testimony. It was an everlasting, self-evident truth; and all these resolutions are but the various modes in which it is the duty of the men of this age to express the fact that 'all men are born free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' Away with the caviller who asks whether it be a fact, and cites the differences in condition and capacity to sustain himself. That immortal declaration had no reference to capacity or condition, or any thing but rights; and its light shines alike on the fool and the wise man; the rich and the poor, the mas ter and the men he claims for his chattels. Why is it that I am free, and yonder man's family held as slaves? Because men no longer honor the declaration they once held sacred. Because they have dese crated the image of that God, who will have all free who bear it. Slavery can only command by violence. whether by the ruffian's dagger, or through the mediam of the laws. We have been told, sir, that the Constitution sustains slavery: the compact forbids us to utter our execuations against it. I ask where, and in what line? Did I come from vonder Green Mountains, over which the cloud-cleaving eagle strains his wing to fly, to surprise the people of Massachusetts with the affirmation that it is not so? I know not what your construction may be, but I declare that you will search that instrument for such a guaranty of slavery in vain. There is a clause where you will find your obligation to aid the inhabitants of other States in the suppression of insurrections. But that has no necessary reference to slave risings. It binds to suppress whites as well as blacks who shall be found in arms against the State. And so every clause from the beginning to the end of that instrument which the slaveholder quotes in self-justification will e found free from the stain he casts upon it. They thought so themselves: else why the law of '93, giving your justices of the peace nice directions how to seize a man as a slave? They are for State rights, and et make laws of Massachusetts justices of the peace, howing them how two justices without trial by jury, without any farther trouble whatever, may seize u on the native-born citizen they indicate, and drive him down South, to perpetual bondage. I will ell you how Vermont received such interference.

I will quote the decision of Judge Harrington of Middleboro', who, when such a claim was brought before him, inquired of the claimant how he substantiated it. Charter of our State, please your honor; charter of our State; replied the man. It would not do. to other business. India cotton will finally supersede Please your honor, what is requisite?' 'A bill of sale from the Almighty!' said the stern old judge.
(Applause.) 'Please your honor,' said the fellow,
'we don't go back quite so far down in our State' (Applause.) From that hour no colored man need pass the 45th degree of north latitude to be free. (Apdause.) [Col. Miller then alluded very eloquently to the case of the Creole, and to the resolution for instructing the American minister to claim the immediate return of those men, to be tried for murder, and consistency, if I am not then found advocating, as I proceeded thus.] Murder! why I should like to once did, the tariff that protects the atrocities of know who murdered the most: the white men, who killed four slaves, or the black men, who, sparing the Frenchman who could not speak English, and showing mercy to all the rest, killed only the agent and the bull-dog? (Applause.) Every man must believe that they never can be delivered up. From the follows that they should never claim it. It follows from the opinion of Robinson of Virginia. From English decisions we see what course Great Britain must take. There was John Forbes's case. He owned 100 slaves in Florida. 50 of them went with Admiral Cockburn, House-burn as he was well called, during the war, and John Forbes claimed them is vain. By that decision, the men on board the Creole

GEORGE BRADBURN, of Nantucket. I must say, Mr. President, that it gives me pleasure to meet my anti-slavery friends in this hall, though I shall not make a speech to them. I have not come prepared to do so, though an intimation to that effect has gone out. I have spoken here some hundreds of times, but always under less embarracement, with one exception, than now, because I never feel my own unworthiness so much as when I stand before the abolitionists. It is especially a matter of rejoicing that we are here, and I shall hereafter take occasion to move our special thanks to the 195 representatives of this Common wealth, by whose votes we entered, to the shame of those who showed so much ignorance of the condithe resolution granting us the use of this hall, this proviso, that it shall not be inferred from such a grant year the Legislature, four or five hundred to eleven, sanctioned every principle of the Anti-Slavery Society! (Applause.) Then a person gets up and says, Oh, don't let them have it. They only want it from a selfish motive. They want to have the honor of dating their resolutions and proceedings 'From the Representatives' Hall, Boston' What absurd nonsense! as if it were possible for abolitionists to re-ceize honor of this House, or any other! I have never seen Abolition begging honor in any quarter. She confers honor on all who enlist under her con-

are secure. After a few more rapid and eloquent re

marks. Col. Miller gave place to

quering yet peaceful banner. (Applause.) It has been well said, slavery is the curse of this nation. She is cursed with it as never nation was cursed; and it is a curse which it is not in the power of any or all the political parties to remove, or they are all identified with it. It would be amu sing, if it were not so melancholy, to see how slavery with all her grossness and meanness, holds possessi of the statesmen of America. What have they been doing for so many weeks in Congress? One gets up and pours out powerful appeals to the heart, the re son, and the conscience, about the bankrupt law Stand up for humanity -- says the New-York Tribune Daniel Webster dwells on the dreadful deed of dog ging a debtor's heelseven to the floor of Congress, t ry to get your honest debts from him. He thinks i is a horrible thing indeed not to have a sponge t pass over all past accounts, and he can hold up to those who oppose that, the awful retributions of another world. Well-I agree with him in condemna tion of this thing. But is there not something else to be considered in the present condition of the country Yes! and they all know it, and it is time they awake

easions. Such spiritual communion is an ennobling condition of a citizen who may not chance to be of the and a lovely thing; and it was here as pure as disin- favored complexion. Free he may be-eligible to that we may be his willing instruments in the dispen- of a martyr: but he cannot go to Washington without being imprisoned, and not having money or means to prove himself free, must be sold to pay his juil-

> I know an instance in the case of a man in the em ploy of the Exploring Expedition, who went from Nantucket. After his return, he went to Washington to claim compensation for his services at the hands of the country. At Norfolk he was seized and imprisoned, and but for the merest accident, would have been sold into slavery. Yet those men in Congress who rend the skies with outcries against the bankrupt law, are mute! The poor honest man to whom the ountry is indebted, may be sold himself, while the rich man who has ground the faces of the poor, shall have Webster and the whole of them, to thunder in his cause! Here is another of the gross inconsisten cies of our statesmen. An individual from Kentucky went, not long since, to that nest of thieves and pi ates, as O'Connell calls it, Texus. He went with the army to Santa Fe, and was taken and imprisoned among the rest. His father informs the President of . The President appoints a special minister about it-gives him a letter of instructions as long as one's arm, (it's a curious thing-this letter) and orders him to leave no effort unmade not only for the young man, but throws in a word for the rascally Texans too. Soon after this, a citizen of this State went into a slaveholding Convention to report its proceedings. He was seized and thrust into prison! Did our Secretary of State lift up his voice? I have yet to learn that Daniel Webster uttered a sound publicly against

> the outrage. These inconsistencies are not confined to the politicians. The clergy are like them-weathercocks to how which way the wind sets. I was asked to at tend a missionary meeting the other day, and contribute to the funds for spreading the gospel among the eathen, by an excellent lady who knew less about this matter than I did. I told her it was all sheer hypocrisy to send a gospel to the heathen, by which we sanctioned the holding 3,000,000 of slaves, 200,000 of whom are, upon the testimony of a presbytery in South Carolina, among the veriest heathen in the world. The heathen would do right well to travel to get away from such a gospel. There's not an honest heathen in the world but would say, away with your paltry excuses for the existence of slavery, and then you can come to me with your religious views with a better face. When this lady told me what an affecting meeting it was, I could but think of Sterne, who, whilst his mother was dying for bread, drowned his congregation in sympathy over his picture of a dead ass. A minister whose brethren, whose own children are crushed beneath the system worse than pagan he upholds, should not, for consistency's sake, pretend so much sympathy for the heathen.

> Despite all our statesmen and our clergy, and all that they do or leave undone, our cause is rapidly advancing. The Convention in London last year, badly as it was managed, and ill-judged as it was in excluding aid that it might have received, and inconsisten as it was too with its own principles, has had a good effect. All the Powers that it has addressed have lent a respectful hearing. Even the Turks, whose ame we unjustly make a by-word, have done themselves honor, and stand higher in the estimation of Jesus and the sight of the Almighty, than such a republic and such a christendom as ours.

It takes time, Mr. President, to show the nat our principles, and to get them understood. But the work is well begun. Many of our arguments are now taken up-and by the south themselves-and applied our own. We told them so three years ago. They begin to believe it now, though then they ecouled it, and use the argument to support their favorite tariff. As an abolitionist, I must say that I will not advocate the tariff that a slaveholder calls for to sustain his atrocious system. Great Britain will soon be able to furnish herself with cotton from India, at half the expense which it now costs her to obtain it from the southern slaveholders. Let me not be accused of inslavery.

Your resolution, sir, respecting Gov. Seward, gives me another occasion to remark the progress of public sentiment on our question (To be continued.)

Proceedings of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

[CONCLUDED.] THURSDAY EVENING. Society met according to

djournment, at the Representatives Hall in the State

The resolution on the Creole affair was taken up on notion of Col. Miller, of Vermont, who addressed the neeting in its favor.

Resolved, That by all the principles on which we eulogize George Washington and his brave compeers, who delivered their countrymen from the chains of British oppression, we are bound to laud the courage and heroism of the Americans on board the Creole. who, rising on their oppressors, secured to them, by their own strong arm, the inalienable right of liberty of which American citizens had most basely robbed

Sundry resolutions from the Business Committee were read by the President. [Among these were the resolutions published in our last number, relating to Andrew Stevenson, Gov. Seward, and the Marriage

Law-and also the following:] Resolved, That, since the Constitution of this ommonwealth recognizes no distinction among its citizens on account of color, those rail-road Corporation of the State they are here to represent One of tions within its limits, which exclude from their these did not seem aware of the proceedings of the last Legislature. He proposed as an amendment to pleasion, are obviously guilty of a violation of that no ble instrument; and that, since those rail-roads were constructed in part by the credit of the State, which that the Legislature are in favor of the principles of the Anti-Slavery Society. He had forgotten that last itants, the baseness of such corporations, in thus trampling on the rights of our people, is equalled only by their unmitigated meanness.

Resolved. That Massachusetts is dishonored and degraded by her connexion with southern slavery, and her truckling subserviency to southern slavehold ers; that this connexion is not only dishonorable, but in the highest degree criminal; and that it must and shall be broken up, at whatever sacrifice or hazard.

The meeting was then addressed by Geo Bradburn of Nantucket ; Charles L. Remond, of Salem ; James Cannings Fuller, of New York; Nathaniel P. Rogers, of New Hampshire; Wendell Phillips, of Boston W. L. Garrison, of Boston; Frederick Douglas, fugitive from slavery ; Abbey Kelley, of Millbury and the resolutions were adopted.

The following resolution, offered by Geo. Bradburn as ununimously adopted.

Resolved. That the thanks of this Society are due to the one hundred and ninety-five members of the House of Representatives, who granted it the use of their Hall on the present occasion.

Adjourned to Friday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. FRIDAY MORNING, January 24, 1842. The Society met at the Melodeon, according to ad-

urnment. The President in the chair. Prayer was offered by Mr. Reynolds, of Providence. The President stated to the meeting, that letters had been received from several individuals; whereopon it was

Voted, That they be referred to the Business Com ittee, to be printed under their direction. The following resolution was offered by the Busiess Committee :

Resolved, That as the conduct of the American more three days of the meeting, I nevto the horrors of the fact that a citizen of our free church and elergy affords all possible evidence that
Massachusetts is not safe in the very midst of such they constitute the main strength of slavery in our will strongly concur with the Senate.

land, we hereby withdraw from them both our moral countenance and pecuniary support; as we have long since been compelled to do our spiritual communion.

J. P. Bishop moved that the resolution be laid on

notion was lost. lowing resolution, and moved that it be considered in in all parts of the country furnish a new topic of con connexion with the resolution reported by the Busi- versation and debate. The right to convey to those ness Committee, which motion was adopted.

Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprise is stricta moral enterprise, and not one of physical vionce; that the revolution it seeks to accomplish is of liberty. This advice and these words are embod moral and peaceful, and not a revolution of force and ied in the Address. arms; that, therefore, all its measures and instruentalities are spiritual, appealing to the conscience and heart of an inhuman, slaveholding people.

Resolved, That though political action is commonly regarded as peaceful, and favoring rather of moral an of physical force, yet, as regards the abolition of slavery, it is essentially military and compulsory, and therefore abolitionists cannot legitimately employ its lish their freedom. If it be right in any case to fight agency in the prosecution of their enterprise.

The two resolutions were commented upon by Jas C. Fuller, N. P. Rogers, Abel Tanner, of R. I. Frederick Douglas, and Seth Sprague; after which, the lociety adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON. The Society met, pursuant to adournment. The resolutions of the morning were further discussed by Messrs. Reynolds and Abel Tanner, of Providence, after which, Miss Abby Kelley presented the following resolution, and moved that it be considered in connexion with those already before the Society, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the sectarian organizations, called churches, are combinations of thieves, robbers, adulterers, pirates and murderers, and, as such, form the oulwark of American slavery.

[This resolution was subsequently laid on the table:] The discussion was continued by Messrs. Jewett of Providence, Enoch Mack of Dover, N. H. J. P. Bishop, and Edmund Quincy of Dedham. Seth Sprague moved to lay the resolution of the

Business Committee on the table, which motion was lost, and remarks were continued by Parker Pillsbury of New-Hampshire. The previous question, on motion of Edmund Quiny, was ordered, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion, the second resolution was taken up, and, after remarks from Abby Kelley, Seth Sprague,

N. P. Rogers, P. Pillsbury, and Warren Allen of Walole, was also adopted. The third resolution was taken up, and, on motion

vas laid on the table. On motion of N. P. Rogers, the following resolu on was taken up, and adopted:

Resolved, That slavery has its fountain and main. puted to be the christian religion, and had in reverence, as such, among the people; and that it is the paramount business and duty of abolitionists to strip that religion, and its pro-slavery professors and priesthood, of the mask of Christianity.

The following resolution, presented by the Business ommittee, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the right of petition is a constituional right of the people of the United States ; that the refusal of the Houses of Congress to accept the etitions of the people on the subject of slavery is be glad to publish them in our columns. subversive of the political rights of the free people of these United States, and insulting to those from whom the recusant members of Congress derive all their itude, and the support of the friends of constitutional liberty, for his indomitable perseverance and unflinching reproofs addressed to the republican slaveholders

of Congress and of the country.

Ine following resolution was likewise presented by the Business Committee, and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this Society recognizes it as a solemn duty, to sustain by its declared approbation, every man whose eminent fidelity to the cause of human freedom shall expose him to peculiar persecution and reproach; we do therefore express our sincere conviction of the personal worth and anti-slavery fidelity of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, believing that now, at the expiration of ten years from the formation of this Society, he has fully redeemed the pledges which his career gave at its commencement. Adjourned, sine die.

The following persons were elected the officers of the Society for the ensuing year :

Francis Jackson, Boston

Vice Presidents. Seth Sprague, Duxbury. New-Bedford Andrew Robeson, Nath'l. B. Borden. Fall River. Geo. T. Davis, Greenfield. Stillman Lothrop, Lexington. Amos Farnsworth, Groton. S. Scituate Samuel J May, Joseph Southwick, Adin Ballou, Mendon I. M. Fiske, Lee. J. T. Everett, Uxbridge. E L. Capron, Jefferson Church, Springfield Middleboro' Horatio S. Wood, Josiah Gifford, Sandwich. Geo. Bradburn, Nantucket. Sumner Lincoln, Gardner. William B. Earle, Worcester. Leicester. Samuel May, Harris Cowdrey, Nathan Webster, Haverhill. William Adam, Northampton

---- Hoyt, Athol. Lock, Barre.

William Bassett, Lynn. Corresponding Secretary. William Lloyd Garrison, Boston. Recording Secretary.

> Samuel Philbrick, Brookline. Auditor S. E. Sewall, Boston.

H. W. Williams, Boston

Treasurer.

Counsellors. Ellis Gray Loring, Edmund Jackson, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Samuel Philbrick, John T. Hilton, Ioshua V. Himes John A. Collins, H. G. Chapman, John Rogers, Maria W. Chapman,

Repeal of the Marriage Law. In the Senate of Massachusetts, on Friday last, th

bill to repeal the intermarriage law was read a third time, and some discussion took place on its passage to be engressed. The bill was advocated by Messrs Sprague, Washburn, Howe, Hooper, Dodge, Bradley and Richardson-and was opposed by Messrs. Dick-inson, Rogers, and Merriam. The question was decided by yeas and nays, as follows :-YEAS-Messrs Abbott, of Essex, Allen, Bradley

Cross, Crowell, De Witt, Dodge, Everett, Fay, Gardner, Holman, Hooper, Howe, Hubbard, Mills, Perkins, of Plymouth, Perkins, of Bristol, Robbins, Robinson, Sprague, Tarbell, Washburn, Wells, of Franklin, and White—24. NAYS-Messrs. Buckman, Davis, Dickinson, Plun

kitt, Richardson, Rogers, Safford, Sumner, and

The friends of purity and equal rights will not fail to remember, on all suitable occasions, the men who voted against the repeal of this infamous statute. Our correspondent 'G. B.' does ample justice to Senator Dickinson of Hampshire. The House, It is believed,

Address to the Slaves.

An Address to the Shaves in the United States written by Gerrit Smith, and adopted by the great New-York State Anti-Slavery Convention, recently the table, for the purpose of considering a protest made at a quarterly meeting of the Society, which number. It is a novel procedure in the anti-slavery notion was lost.

N. P. Rogers of New-Hampshire presented the folof the times. In the South, it will create alarm, and who are pining in bondage, words of consolation and encouragement, and judicious and seasonable advice will not be controverted by any one who is a friend

> It has been charged upon the abolitionists, from the beginning, that their design is to stir up a servile in-surrection at the South. To this charge they need make no other reply than this-that their accusers concede that every human being has an inalienab! right to liberty, and honor the memories of their revolutionary sires, who waded through blood to estabagainst oppression, the right belongs pre-eminently to hose whose burdens are the most grievous, whose chains are the most galling, and whose condition i the most dreadful. These are the American slaves. If the heroic actions of Leonidas, Tell, Wullace, and Washington, are worthy of fame, and well deserve the applause of the world; then, should kindred spirits appear among our southern slave population, and strike for liberty or death, their names should be held in equal remembrance, and their deeds exultingly recorded on the page of history.

> The abolitionists may again reply to their accusers that if the charge against them be well founded, how has it happened that, with all the efforts they have made, the proselytes they have gained, the 'incendiary publications' they have scattered broadcast over the country, during the last ten years, no insurrection has taken place among the slaves? Wha more quiet period has ever been known among these tortured victims of slaveholding rapacity?

If it be said that this Address, at least,-to say no thing of other publications,-is full of insurrectionary matter, we answer: No one may complain of this who is not a non-resistant; certainly, no one who speaks approvingly of the achievements at Bunker Hill, on the plains of Lexington and Concord, and at Saratoga and Yorktown! But, we ask, in what portion of the Address is the language of insurrection used? Is it in the following sentence?- Woful as is slavery, and desirable as is liberty, we entreat you to endure the former, rather than take a violent and bloody hold of the latter '-Or in this? "It is on the condition that you shall not stain it with blood, that you will be entitled to expect that we shall continue to advocate your cause unitedly and hopefully.' Or pport in the religion of the country, which is re- in this? - Cherish no vindictive or unkind feelings towards your oppressors. Early and late, and with all possible cheerfulness, yield to them your unrecompeased toil. Submit to stripes, &c. &c. Hov would such advice have been regarded by the heroes of seventy-six '? Would they not have spurned it as being servile and cowardly? The very worst instructions given in the Address to the slaves are-to seize the most favorable opportunities to acquire ac knowledge and-run away! If any real friend of

We did not expect to find in an Address, adopted by a convention composed exclusively of political (third party) abolitionists, a high tribute to the principower and authority; that the Hon. John Quincy ples of non-resistance; but this we do find, if we can Adams, in contending for this right on the floor of rightly interpret the meaning of very plain words, Congress, has carned for himself the respect, the gratadopted. For example-the slaves are entreated to submit to their horrible fate, rather than to assert their rights by a resort to physical force. The reaso given for this advice is, that a servile insurrection would probably render their condition more terrible But then they are told that, though 'there are some in our ranks who are opposed to the taking of human life in any circumstances,' yet 'the great majority of abolitionists justify their forefathers' bloody resistance to oppression; and can, therefore, dissuade you from such resistance to a ten thousand fold greater oppression, [mark!] not on the high ground of absolute morality, but on the comparatively low one of expediency.' This, to be sure, is a poor compliment to the morality or the consistency of 'the great majority of abolitionists, but it is a just tribute to the christian character of those who would disarm alike the oppressor and the oppressed.

human rights can better these instructions, we shall

'Absolute morality,' according to the Address, does not allow the use of carnal weapons, even in self-defence. This is the extreme of non-resistance.

'The head and front of its offending

Hath this extent-no m On that 'high ground,' the slaves are told, 'the great majority of abolitionists' do not stand! They occupy the 'low one of expediency,' which, in other words, is not the straight and narrow way to heaven, but the broad road that leads to destruction. If this be so, we think it is a matter that deserves their very serious consideration.

Meeting in the State House.

As our paper goes to press on Thursday morning, and as many of our city friends are enabled to read it a day in advance of its publication, we would give notice that this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Legislative Committee on the subject of the marriage law, rail-road corporations, slavery, &c. will be addressed, in behalf of the petitioners on those subjects, by Messrs. Ellis Gray Loring, Wendell Phillips, and Charles Lenox Remond, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The names of the speakers are s sufficient guarantee that the meeting will be one of thrilling interest. Let the Hall be crowded by the friends of justice and equal rights, even to overflowing.

Notice to Subscribers.

Those persons who have not yet paid their subscription for the last year, are reminded that it is absolutely necessary that they do so without delay, as the publisher is determined to discontinue all papers for which the subscription remains in arrears.

Subscribers are also requested to send money which s current in this city, as, to be compelled to pay twenty and twenty five per cent discount, as is the case not unfrequently, imposes a drawback upon the subscription which is entirely unwarrantable.

The Case of Mr. Adams.

The insult and indignity which certain southern upstarts and desperadoes in Congress are seeking to cast upon this venerable man, for the discharge of a simple act of duty, are creating great indignation and excitement in various parts of the country. Mr. Adams, at the last accounts, was still in possession of the floor, and not only defending himself with surpassing ability, but unmasking the designs and exposing the acts of the southern slavocracy, in a masterly manner. We shall publish as much of the discussion as our limits will admit.

We call the attention of our readers to the doings of the Convention of Slaveholders at Annapolis, respecting the colored population of Maryland, as given in another column. It is not possible for a conclave of fiends in the bottomless pit to exhibit a more dastardty, ferocious, diabolical and God defying spirit than characterizes the proceedings of this body of honorable 'villains and swindling oppressors.

The abolitionists of Worcester North Division e reminded that an adjourned meeting of their County Society will be held at Hubbardston on Wednesday next. 'Make hay while the sun shines.'

The address advertised to be delivered before the Salem Female A. S. Society, on Monday evening next, by C. L. Remond, is postponed until Monday ening, Feb. 21st.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

CHARLES LESOT REMOND will deliver the Annual Address before the 'Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society,' on Monday evening, Feb. 14th, at 7 o'clock, at the Lyceum Halt. The friends of the cause, and public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec. Salem, Jan 29, 1842.

WORCESTER COUNTY, NORTH DIVISION A S. SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of this Society will be held at Hubbardston, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The officers of the year ensuing will be chosen at

this meeting.

Our friends may feel assured that no efforts will be spared to secure the attendance of able and distin-guished advocates of the cause; and it is caracsily hoped, that there will be a full attendance of the friends of the slave from every town within the limits of the Society.

J. T. EVERETT, Pres.

C. WHITE, Sec. pro tem. Holden, Jan. 24, 1842.

NOTICE.

My friends in Providence are informed, that, at my request, the following named persons will receive any donations intended for my school in Jamaica, and forward them to my address at New-York---Mrs. Sarah R. Smith, Miss Amarancy Paine, Wm. Aplin.

NANCY PRINCE.

Boston, Jan. 25, 1842.

BIBLE CONVENTION. The undersigned were appointed at a meeting held in Chardon-street Chapel, on the 28th of October last, a Committee to call a Convention, to be styled the Binle Convention; for the public discussion of the credibility and anthority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. We do, therefore, invite all persons disposed to take part in this discussion, to meet at the MANONIC TEMPLE, in Boston, on Tuesday, the 29th day, of March, 1849 at 100 cides h.

DAY, the 29th day of March, 1842, at 10 o'clock, A. M R. WALDO EMERSON,
A. BRONSON ALCOTT,
MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,
EDMUND QUINCY.

TF Editors friendly to free discussion, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to insert the a bove in their papers.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING. A meeting of the Anti-Slavery Voters of Boston be held at 32, Washington-street, on Monday evening next, to make arrangements for the State Convention. All Liberty voters are earnestly requested to be present, as important business is to be trans-

By order of the Boston Liberty Association. Boston, Feb. 7, 1842:

NOTICE.

The Rev. John T. Raymond, of Albany, N. Y. has accepted the invitation of the First Independent Baptist Church and Society, of this city, to become their

MARRIED—In this city, on Tuesday, by the Rev. J. W. Parker, Rev. Hervey I. Parker, of Manchester, Vt. to Miss Sylvia A. youngest daughter of the late Philip Ammidon, Esq. In this city, Dec. 30, by Rev. Samuel Snowdorf, Mr. Orecardo C. Minot to Miss Emeline Wellington.

DIED-In Hopkinton, Jan. 19, Mr. John Gibbs, aged 40. Jan 26, Mr. Samuel Gibbs, father of th

At Troy, N. Y., Aunt Betty Dole. From calculations made from the time when she first came to this country, she had reached the great age of 135 years! She was a native of Africa and was kidnapped and brought to this country when 15 years old:

Improvements on a Valuable and Important

Mr. T. JINNINGS, Jr., Surgeon Dentist,

TNFORMS the public that he has completed a se-PATORMS the public that he has completed a series of laborious and expensive experiments in improving the celebrated Lithouxon, and in presenting it to their notice, is happy to state that his success in being thus enabled to relieve much of the suffering resulting from a neglect of those highly important organs, (the teeth,) has exceeded his most sanguine anticipations, and that the ticipations, and that the

IMPROVED LITHODEON

is destined to become one of the most popular and useful teeth preservatives ever discovered, there is not the smallest shadow of doubt. The superior advantages to be realized by the use of this article, when tages to be rearzed by the use of this article, when teeth are too far decayed or too tender to plug with gold, silver, or any other substance, are manifold, among which the following are most prominent. In the first place, being introduced into the cavity of teeth in a soft state, it causes neither pain or irritation 2d. When a tooth is more than two-thirds gone, while the roots remain firm and sound, it can be moulded so as to restore its original shape. 3d. In less than two-hours, it assumes a texture as hard as the enamed of the tooth itself, thereby forming a mastications of the tooth itself, thereby forming a masticating surface harder than gold, silver, or platina. 4th. It effectually resists the most powerful agents to which the filling of teeth is subjected, without oxida-

Nothing more need be said in favor of this article. than that over Two THOUSAND TEETH have been re-stored to perfect usefulness thereby, for which no oth-

stored to perfect usefulness thereby, for which no other remedy seemed possible, except extraction.

Specimens of teeth filled with the above material will be kept on hand, and the public are invited to call and examine them. Mineral teeth manufactured and set in so perfect a manner as to baffle detection. Teeth filled with gold; also, cleansed and extracted in the most faithful manner. Every operation warranted to give perfect satisfac-tion. Office 22 School-street, at Harding's Gallery.

The following recommendation from Dr. Mann, a member of the Boston Medical Association, is respectfully submitted to public consideration:— 'Mr. Thomas Jinnings, Jr. having, been in my employ between two and three years, in various departments of dentistry, and especially in manufacturing and preparing artificial teeth, it gives me pleasure to bear witness to his ability and fidelity, and to recom-

mend him to the public as a competent and fait dentist. Daniel Mann, M. D., dentist. Surgeon Dentist, 16 Summer-street. Boston, Jan. 1848.

Mn. Epiron:—Though you seem to speak no louder than your neighbors, your utterance is heard a great way: therefore L wish to make use of your powers to communicate sundry remarks to the public, before whom an individual stands accused, to whose superior medical skill, with the blessing of heaven, I certainly owe my life and good health; and not myself alone, but two of my daughters.

About two years since I was confined to my bed, and had been for several months, with a scrofulous affection, which wholly deprived me of the use of my arms and lower limbs. After being told, by my family physician and others, that they knew of nothing

arms and lower limbs. After being told, by my family physician and others, that they knew of nothing they could prescribe which would be likely to benefit me, a neighbor of mine, who had been cured by Dr. Watson of a like complaint, advised me to apply to him, which I did, and be cured me. Since which time I have spent several months in Europe, and been variously exposed, without a return of the complaint. Here I would say, that it is but charitable in me to believe that my family physician did his best, and was sincere in his remarks. This being the case, it is easy to decide who has the skill. Furthermore, mine appears to be but one cure of this formidable disease among many more that have been cured by Dr. W., which entitles him to some credit, while his enemies would give him none. And why has he enemies I answer that there is nothing more easily understood; that it is in consequence of his effecting cures after others of the profession fail. Yet other pretences are set forth, and by whom? It will soon be made to appear, I trust.

set forth, and by whom? It will soon be made to appear, I trust.

Of my daughters, they both had the small pox, and in the most loathsome manner. I did not indulge a thought that they could be cered, for a whife, at least; and when I did, it seemed that hife would scarcely be worth having, as they would be so disfigured by what is generally called pits. But Dr. Watson told me nay, as, said he, the way I manage the like cases, they are cured, and no pits are made. This I could not credit, until the result obliged me to, which was as he told me. They are both well, and no apparent injury remains in consequence of the sickness.

The Doctor's deportment to me and to my family has been wholly agreeable.

Here, readers, judge for yourselves. Feb. 2nd, 1842. JOSEPH BARROWSCALE.

It appears to be the candid opinion of people generally, who have received Dr. Watson's treatment, (and many there are.) that it has made more permanent cures, and resulted in more good, than any other, in the same space of time. Hence arises his extensive business from the influence of its many friends.

February 11th. For Sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25. Cornhill, A FEW Medals of FATHER MATHEW.

A FEW Medals

POETRY.

From the People's Press. LINES TO CINQUE. BY GEORGE LAWRENCE, JR.

Hail, noble son of Afric's injured race! Hail, thou proud chieftain of the dusky brow ! Worthy art thou on hist'ry's page to shine, With those whose names add lustre to it now.

Within thy breast the sacred fire doth burn, Which lightened up the veliant soul of Tell; With thee that love, that thirst for freedom dwells, For which the Wallace fought, and nobly fell.

Nature's untutored child! though 'twas not thine The works of art by learning's light to scan; Untaught by science, thou hast proved to be The noblest work of Deity-a man.

Ah! who can tell (God grant we ne'er may feel) The bitter grief that agonized thy mind. When, captured by a faithless brother man, You left your native land, far, far behind.

When thrust within the loathsome slave ship's hold Bowed down with fetters, branded as a slave. The Spaniard bore thee to a distant isle, Whose blood-stained shores the Atlantic surges lav

Perchance, if tardy sleep e'er closed thine eyes, Thy mind would linger round that much lov'd spot Where, sheltered by the spreading palm tree's shade. Thy wife, thy children mourn thy unknown lot. But sh! the piercing shrick, the dying groan,

Break on thy ear, dissolve the pleasing dream; The vision flies, despair alone remains-Despair uncheered by hope's reviving beam. Why broke not then thy manly heart with grief?

Crushed by the proud oppressor's grinding power: 'Twas God watched o'er thee, tho' thou knew'st him not; Sustained thy soul in persecution's hour.

Roused by a wretch, who sought to wake thy fear :

Fearless of death-determined to be free-You rent the slavish chains, the weapon seized, And bravely struck for home-and liberty. The thoughts of home, and kindred ever dear, Far distant in thy native Mendi land,

Rushed on thy mind-impelled thee to the deed-With iron firmness nerved thy daring hand. The spirit which such deeds of valor prompts, The patriotic breast doth ever fill;

It shone at Marathon and Salamis, And since at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Pass we in silence o'er the painful thought,

That on Columbia's soil-home of the brave-When Cuban hell-hounds dar'd to track their prey, The nation cried them on, nor tried to save But let me pause-while mem'ry fondly dwells

On him-the guardian of his country's fame-Before whose searching power injustice quails, And trembles at a fearless patriot's name. For now thou'rt free : yes ! thanks to Adams' aid,

And those who nobly strive to help the slave, Thou bear'st the gospel news to Afric's shore-To heathen souls, whom Jesus died to save.

O, may that God whose guiding hand we trach In this eventful part of thy career, shed on thy soul the bounties of his grace, And keep thee ever in his perfect fear.

EXCELSIOR.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. The shades of night were falling fast, As through an Alpine village passed A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice; A banner, with the strange device, Excelsior !

His brow was sad, his eye beneath, Flashed like a halcyon from its sheath; And, like a silver clarion, rung The accents of that unknown tongue, Excelsior !

In happy homes he saw the light Of household fires gleam warm and bright;? Above, the spectral glaciers shone, And from his lips escaped a groan,

"Try not the Pass ! ' the old man said : Dark lowers the tempest over head, The roaring torrent is deep and wide! And loud that clarion voice replied,

"Oh, stay," the maiden said, "and rest Thy weary head upon this breast! A tear stood in his bright blue eye, But still he answered with a sigh, Excelsior !

Beware the pine tree's withered branch Beware the awful avalanche : This was the peasant's last good night-A voice replied far up the height; Excelsior !

At break of day, as heaven-ward The pious monks of Saint Bernard Uttered the oft-repeated prayer, A voice cried through the startled air.

A traveller by the faithful hound. Half buried in the snow was found, Still grasping in his hand of ice That banner with the strange device, Excelsior !

There in the twilight cold and grey, Lifeless, but beautiful he lay, And from the sky serene, and far, A voice fell, like a falling star! Excelsior!

MOURN NOT THE DEAD.

BY MISS ELIZA COOK. Mourn not the dead-shed not a tear Above the moss-stained sculptured stone, But weep for those whose living woes Still yield the bitter rending groan.

Grieve not to see the eyelids close In rest that has no fevered start. Wish not to break the deep repose That curtains round the pulseless heart.

But keep thy pity for the eyes That pray for night, yet dread to sleep. Lest wilder, sadder visions rise, Than those o'er which they waking weep.

Mourn not the dead-'tis they alone Who are the peaceful and the free; The purest olive branch is known To twine about the cypress tree.

Crime, pride and passion hold no more The willing or the struggling slave; The throbbing pangs of love are o'er,

And hatred dwells not in the grave. The world may pour its venomed blame, And fiercely spurn the shroud-wrapped bier, Some few may call upon the name,

But vain the scorn that would offend. In vain the lips that would beguile ; The coldest foe, the warmest friend, Are mocked by Death's unchanging smile.

And sigh to meet a 'cold dull ear.'

The only watchword that can tell Of peace and freedom won by all, Is echoed by the tolling bell, And traced upon the sable pail.

NON-RESISTANCE.

From the Gospel Reflector The Constitution And Government of the United States, examined by the Light of Christianity.-No 2.

In the former number, we made and attempted to

those acts. Or, in another view of the same principle, what man does by another is done by himself.

Availing ourselves of this principle, and this application of it, the only points remaining to be proved to substantiate our averment are.—does giving assent to the act of voting support the act? And does voting for an efficer of Government assent to duties which are defined, and those which the Constitution clearly anticipates the officer will perform? To question this last point, would strongly indicate insanity; to an honest mind it is self-evident. And the first is but little less so. If common sense and intuitive conclusions are insufficient, the sentiment contained in the following words of the Saviour fully settles the point. 'He that is not against us is against me, and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth.' Hence, in view of christianity, assent is equivalent to the deed.

The Constitution clearly anticipates that Government officers will not only perform all duties which are therein defined, but will support and aid the Government in executing all laws, however derogatory to God's law, that are by the Constitution tolerated, and by the majority of Congress are at any time enacted, and remain unrepealed. And any public servant who will retain his official standing, and the principles are therein of the principles of government are derived from the consent of the principles are immutable, and existed anterior to the instrument called the 'Declaration of Indicators and the governed.'

The principles in that instrument recognized, and to which the nation has thus given an affirmative response, and which, by the common consent of the American people rinciples of equality and suasion?

The principles in that instrument recognized, and to which the nation has thus given an affirmative response, and which, by the common consent of the principles of povernment in executing all laws, however derogatory to God's law, that are by the Constitution tolerated and the principles of government are derived from the

public servant who will retain his official standing, and not so perform his duty after a clear and decirior to the instrument called the 'Declaration of Ineive expression of the legally constituted body, is a nullifier of the enactment, and guilty of the sin of covenant-breaking; otherwise, a nullifier of the compact, by virtue of which he holds his official station. Then if consent is equivalent to the act, and in voting assent is given to the lawful acts of the officer voted for, it is plain that whever votes, or assents voted for, it is plain that whoever votes, or assents to the duty of voting for any officer of Government, by that act supports the Constitution and Government, and the evils of war and slavery, in all their hideous forms. Here then is a mirror for all participators in the affairs of Government.

We grant, say the 'Peace-men,' that offensive war is of the kingdom of darkness, but defensive war is of the kingdom of darkness, but defensive was in the state of the kingdom of darkness, but defensive was in the state of the kingdom of darkness. ting assent is given to the lawful acts of the officer voted for, it is plain that whoever votes, or assents

We grant, say the 'Feace-men, that operative war is of the kingdom of darkness, but defensive war is of Gob, and we so 'teach all nations.' But we are striving to get a 'Congress of nations,' which shall be the umpire, and whose award shall be final on all matters of controversy between the nations. And until our object is attained, we believe it duty, to select through the ballot-box, our best and holiest has no connection with the government even in the most of the unit of the United States. It is no connection with the government even in the

select through the ballot-box, our best and holiest men to bear and wield the sword against God's enemics.

Mr. Peace-man, if your premises were correct, and your plan feasible, when a thousand generations had come and gone, possibly at that time you might effect your object. But your plan is impracticable, and your premises that God is the author of defensive war, and that the gospel of Jesus Cerist sanctions it, is a libel upon the attributes of Diety, and vilifies christianity.

We vote, and know we give countenance to near by voting, say the 'Third-party-men,' but we do not

by voting, say the 'Third-party-men,' but we do not earth is cursed. The first and preparatory step tobelieve that order can be maintained in society without the aid of the sword and the walls of a prison. Neither do we believe that nations can exist without thou i for they never have. Therefore we believe that 'Christian duty' to select the ministers of God's ta 'Christian duty' to select the ministers of God's voting. And as for supporting slavery by voting, we do not; for 'if slavery should be abolished to-morrow, we should not want to alter the Constitution; it would be sufficient for all practical purposes.' And that which exists by statute law, we Government is an ordinance of God; obedience to it is shedience to Him. Truth is the glory of the constitution; it would be sufficient for all practical purposes.' And that which exists by statute law, we

you expect to abolish that slavery which you acknowledge is engrafted into the Constitution? O, contrary to the law of God, and to which man bows we expect the slaveholders will do that voluntarily. What! expect a man will lay his own axe at the

necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments which in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other

upon its continuance, there is not a strate man in the Union who could have the least expectation of re-

the reach of the Christian's armor, otherwise, moral means. The Constitution can be amended in a constitutional way, by no other means than through the ballot-box. And an act which depends for efficacy upon means which christianity condems is not a moral, but an immoral means. And every vote that will hereafter be east into the ballot-box for any of-scar of Government, while the Constitution is underestimated the constitution is underestimated. ficer of Government, while the Constitution is unamended; for its efficacy, ultimately, is dependant Supreme Being, who overrules the affairs of the upon the military power. Therefore, the evils in-terwoven and engrafted into the Constitution and betrays the distrust in God, and shows a rejection Government of the United States are inseparable of his word. It is God, that is the Christian's shield from them, by means which christianity tolerates. and tower of strength; and the promise that He will For this reason, in addition to others, we renounce all avenge his own elect that cry day and night unto legiance to the American Union, and advocate sees. Him, is the believer's security for it. Also, He has

glory into an image. And, as a nation, are idola- tion, neither shall they learn war any more.'

dorses the principles of the Government, and sup-ports all the legitimate evils which flow from them. Consequently, all who, in any manner, voluntarily support the Government, are guilty of all the sins connected with its formation and continuance. Therefore, the only questions remaining to be proved to substantiate our averment are: Do the American nation know God? Do the American people change

the glory of God into an image? Is the nation, as such, guilty of sins of the greatest enormity?

The fullest exhibition of His attributes, and by

which God has made those manifest to the children of men, is the revelation by Jesus Christ. By that, Deity was unveiled. The truth of God as it there shines, is His glory. And man recognizes God by a recognition of the principles which that revalation contains.

In the former number, we made and attempted to support the following averment. The 'Constitution of the United States,' the compact of the American people, the written fundamental law of the nation, is not of Divine origin, or a christian instrument, but human and anti-christian. And the Government of the United States is also of human origin, and antagonistical to the kingdom of Jesus Christ.

We here aver, that all who participate in the affairs of the Government of the United States, support the Constitution and Government, and all the legitimate evils which flow from them.

The common law principles asserted in the former number, 'that for the lawful acts of the agent, the principal is responsible,' when applied to the Government of the United States, is as follows: for the lawful acts of officers of Government, their constituents are responsible; or thus, for the legitimate acts of the east of voting are responsible for those acts. Or, in another view of the same principle, 'what man does by another is done by himself.'

Availing ourselves of this principle, and this application of it, the only power ment and the principles which that revalation contains.

a recognition of the principles which that revalation contains.

However different the former two first and essential principles exist in all Governments, and these are perfect antagonisms. One is two first and essential principles exist in all Governments, and these are perfect antagonisms. One is two first and essential principles exist in all Governments, but two first and essential principles exist in all Governments, but two first and essential principles exist in all Governments, but two first and essential principles exist in all Governments, but two first and essential principles exist in all Governments, but two first and essential principles exist in all Governments, but two first and essential principles exist in all Governments, but two first and essential principles exist in all Governments, but two first and essential principles exist in al

But, hold, 'Mr. Third-party-man,' tell us first how God. Rejection of it, for that which is not truth,

we expect the slaveholders will do that voluntarity.
What! expect a man will lay his own axe at the root of that for which he will sacrifice all else he holds dear and sacred, in defending its extremest twig from the touch of another! Extreme of folly! And how do you expect to rid the nation of that slavery which exists by statute laws?

To the government of the United States, which is not the government of be united States, which is not the government of the United States, whigh is not the government of the United States, which is not the to our views, otherwise attain that which is unat-tainable, and slaveholders will cease to throw our petitions under the table, and let them be referred; tion and the laws of the United States, which shall then we expect to do it by the action of Congress. be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, Fatuity! yes and more; that man is guilty of the or which shall be made under the authority of the such an issue. The plan is not only impracticable, Consequently, they change His glory into an image; but it carries defeat upon its own face. And all

but it carries defeat upon its own face. And all participations and agitations caused by presenting an impracticable plan, and upon false issues, he that presents and makes them are responsible both to God and his country for them.

To specify more distinctly; we charge upon the To specify more distinctly in the To s To specify more distinctly; we charge upon the 'Third-party-men,' or ballot-box abolitionists, the crime of making with this nation an impracticable and false issue; and of being before God guilty of procrastinating the bondman's day of emancipation. Also, the greater sin for all strife and contentions on the subject of the 'abolition of slavery.'

Again the 'Third-party-men' say, if the slavehold-great the subject of the slavery subjects of the subject of the slavery subjects of the slavery subjects of the slavery subjects of the subject of the slavery subjects of the subject of the slavery subjects of the slavery subject are will not abolish slavery voluntarily, our ultimate design is, to alter the Constitution, and thereby purify the nation, and wipe off the foul stain of the sin of slavery.

Whoever he may be that talks about purifying the will be supported by the since the since where the since we will be supported by the since where the since we will be supported by the sup

whoever he may be that takes about purifying the nation of this evil, none but the ignoranus expects that it will ever be done, by altering the Constitution in a constitutional way. Even to hope for success in this way is hoping against despair.

The article by which the Constitution is made amendable reads as follows:—'The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution as an application of the Lorislatures. tions in flure-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.' (See Con. Art. 5.)

With this article before him, and with a knowl-

With this article before him, and with a knowledge that thirteen States of the Union, out of twenty-six, are wedded to the system, and that their influence in the national council is dependant solely wiled not again, when he suffered he threatened not, Union who could have the least expectation of removing from the nation the evil of slavery in a constitutional way.

And besides the impossibility of amendment; the third-party-man's last resort, amendment, is beyond If that should be done, says the stickler and advowe now aver, that the American nation know ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, God, but glorify Him not as God, but change His and that nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they reard will His word fail? Surely not; neither will God will His word fail? Surely not; neither will God will His word fail? Above we have shown that assent is equivalent to action, and action gives assent and support. In other words, by voting for an officer of Government, the voter assents to the official duties of the officer, endorses the principles of the Government, and supfor believers of the present day. It is the destructon of all governments of violence and the creation

To be continued.

MISCELLANY.

From the Haverhill Gazette. Ultraism.

We know of no other term so appropriate by which to designate the tendency to extremes at the present day. Nothing answers but what is new, or strange and startling. A man must have a firmness bordering on obstinacy, if he wishes to derive one particle of advantage from past experience, or the wisiom of those who have gone before us. Politics, religion and science must undergo an entire revolution, to adapt them to the taste of the present of the excitement in the city.

age.
The wisdom of Washington and Madison, and forty years experience, had established the policy of a National Bank; but a vagary entered the brain of Andrew Jackson that a host of State Banks was a great deal better. The innovation was adopted, and Andrew Jackson that a host of State Banks was a great deal better. The innovation was adopted, and even years of national, state and individual banks under has been the consequence.

All our Presidents, and every Congress down to be period of Nullification, considered the doctrine f a discriminating tariff, with a view to revenue,

and the protection of domestic manufactures, as sound policy, and that by which alone we could essound policy, and that by which alone we could es-tablish our own independence, and do ourselves jus-tice, seeing that all our own articles are taxed to the highest point in foreign countries. But a few ultras raise the popular cry of free trade,—nor is it the least objection in the minds of these headstrong cents a day, while our mechanics would be starving, and our people earning nothing to buy with. This

is termed good sound democratic doctrine!

Next comes anti-slavery, and this must be of the most ultra kind. If a man names gradual emancipa-tion, or any plan that ever was effectual in changing the habits and institutions of a country, he is instantly denounced as in favor of slavery, and our warmest professors of abolition doctrine would rather

see fit. This soon run into the no-numan government' theory, of course, as that is, in fact, no government' theory, of course, as that is, in fact, no government' theory, 'Noernment, where none can be forced to obey. or defend themselves or country, are denounced as

obbers and murderers.
The next grade in the scale of depreciation is the anti-church and anti-minister doctrine; and Henry Wright is now traversing the land, and holding C. Wright is now traversing the land, and nothing Conventions in all quarters, (one of which is to be held at Andover, Feb. 8th.) the object of which is to declare the 'American church and clergy a brotherhood of thieves, and that they should be held in abhorrence by the whole human race.'

And just now Professor Bush has discovered that

ages, known to all Protestants as the period which gave rise to the anti-christian, persecuting Papal power, which governed the world by fire and ggot—and the bloody rise and reign of Mahomet, hich deluged the world in blood, was, in fact, the Henium! or the thousand years of peace and holi-ss foretold in the glowing and beautiful language f the prophets, when the lion was to lie down with the lamb, and there was to be nothing to hurt or de-

stroy in all God's holy mountain.

Elder Knapp has usurped the throne of the Al-

the ships of Tarshish, will have nothing to do—they may be dismissed. Mr. Miller has altered the whole plan. The mystical number of 2300 days, put for a femule of college.

this time, when so many are blowing the coals of fa-naticism, and imposing their own wild schemes as the dictates of wisdom and the word of God.

From the New-York Herald. . Colt's Trial.

After that, Judge Kent will deliver his charge, and the cause will go the jury about five or six o'clock; about dusk this evening.

Such is the present state of the case. What the verdict will be, it is impossible to conjecture. The readers of the 'Herald' have had the best and full est account of this testimony spread before them, in our columns, from day to day, and are able to judge for themselves. We have given correct outlines of Mr. Emmett's and Mr. Smith's speeches; one for, and the other against the prisoner; and shall give the same of the speeches of Messrs. Selden and Whiting, in the Herald to-morrow, (Sunday) with the fullest and most correct report of the charge of Judge Kent, which, from all the circumstances in the case, will doubtless be one of the most interesting ever delivered.

Altogether, this has been one of the most singular trials that ever took place in this or any other country. It throws the Peter Robinson affair far into the shade. There the wife of the murdered Snydam was not brought into Court. But here, first, we have the widowed wife of the murdered Adams placed upon the stand; then the dead man's cont cut to pieces, held up before her, to be identified by her. Then the wedding ring taken off the dead on to identify it, and does so by trying it on her own finger. Next we have the box—the murdered man's coffin—and the awning—the dead man's shroud—brought into Court—reeking with putrefaction; and brought into Court—reeking with putrefaction; a finger. Next we have the box—the murdered man's coffin—and the awning—the dead man's shroud—brought into Court—reeking with putrefaction; and turned over, and measured, and shaken, and deliberately displayed before the jury, whilst the lid of the coffin, soaked in blood, is burnt up to light the fire in the watch-house. Next we have the victim of seduction—the wifeless mother of Colt's scarce breathing infant, placed on the stand to tell how the stand to refer to the stand to tell how the stand to the stand to tell how the stand to the stand to tell how the stand to tell how the stand to th breathing infant, placed on the stand to tell how her seducer looked, and slept, and ate, after he had killed his fellow man! As if this was not enough, we have a horrible array of doctors disputing about the half a dozen holes in the skull of the murdered man—and some swearing that he was killed by a bullet—others by a hatchet. And as if this could not suffice, we have the murdered body of Adams

court, and placed upon the corner of the judgment-seat, a ghastly witness for his former friends and foes to gaze upon with horror and dismay. Last scene but one, we have part of the clothes, and the contents of the pockets of the dead man at the time he was killed, dug out of the privy into which they had been thrown at the time of the murder—keys, had been thrown at the time of the murder—keys, half dollar, pencil-case, and all, brought into court, and handed round for the inspection and edification

of the jury.

Lastly, to cap the climax of this 'strange, event-Lastly, to cap the climax of this 'strange, event-ful history,' the prisoner's counsel rises at the last hour, and reads a full confession of the whole affair, written by Colt himself. And well-dressed ladies crowding into court by dozens, to see and hear the whole affair.

If this be not the strangest trial ever known, then

From the N E Christian Advocate.

Rev. Mr. Torrey's Imprisonment.

ruptcy has been the consequence.

Three hundred years experience had established the utility of a mixed currency of specie and paper; but our Calhouns and Bentons, having played the rogue and fool with our paper currency, turn short about, and boldly advocate the financial system of the consequence of the same country. One must triumph, and the other about, and boldly advocate the financial system of the country. The aulo de fe of Spain was never more dread-line and Mexica a respectation of recubiican America, a respectation. is becoming more and more obvious by every day rogue and fool with our paper currency, turn short die. The aulo de fe of Spain was never more dreadful than is the slavocracy of the south. In the southern portion of republican America, a respectation of New York and every Congress down to the period of New York and every Congress down to the period of New York and every Congress down to the period of New York and every Congress down to the period of New York and every Congress down to the period of New York and every Congress down to the period of New York and every Congress down to the period of New York and every Congress down to the period of New York and every Congress down to the period of New York and Every Congress down to the period of New York and Every Congress down to the period of New York and lic convention, with the suspicion on him that he holds sentiments different from the movers of such convention! Who can treat this subject with in-

The Newark Advertiser, speaking of the result of the examination of Mr. Torrey at Annapolis, says: We take it for granted, that this individual will embrace the opportunity of redeeming his pledge at the County Court, and that he will there meet his accusers, and call upon them for the violation of his innovators, that the free trade would be all on one side, and that our country would be flooded with articles made abroad by laborers who work for ten cents a day, while our mechanics would be starving, ascertain whether it may be violated with impunity and one reals a serving to him with. The curse of a section of the results of the results of the results. at the caprice of a portion of the people. The que tion interests every freeman in the Union.'

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Correction.

Messrs. Editors:—In your poper of Wednesday last, under the head BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, est professors of abolition doctrine would rather take the chance of the almost certain continuance of slavery indefinitely, than consent to such measures as would be sure to abolish it in twenty years. Then came women's rights. Women must be orators and legislators, must enter into the turmoil of politics, and boldly assert and maintain their rights! We have heard a legislator of Massachusetts confidently maintain that women should be elected Senators and Representatives, not to set in different halls, having a check upon the men, but to elected Senators and Representatives, not to set in different halls, having a check upon the men, but to be seated promiscuously at the Senate Board, or in the Representatives' Hall.

Next came the doctrine of non-resistance. Instead of universal peace, by teaching each to respect the rights of others, it is the doctrine of standing still, and permitting others to destroy us if they see fit. This soon run into the no-human government' theory, of course, as that is, in fact, no government' theory, of course, as that is, in fact, no government' theory, of course, as that is, in fact, no government's many condition that they would now take some decided action on the subject of slavery. This is a mistake. I made no such statement. Had any one written such a letter to me, I should not have mentioned it at the meeting, for it looks like offering a bribe to the Board to do its duty. What I did say was this—I received a letter to-day from Boston, stating that a person, lately deceased in Massachusetts, had bequeathed \$2000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on condition that they would 82000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on condition that they would exclude donations from slaveholders, the money to go,

> TOUCHING INCIDENT .- During his speech Faneuil Hall on Christmas evening, Mr. Hawkins related an instance of the terrible effects of intem-perance, which had recently come under his observation in Worcester County. A victim of this appe-tite had driven his family from his miserable habita-tion, and had parted with every thing he could sell, until only a faithful dog was left, who kept his mas-ter from freezing by lying on his feet at night. The rretched man, to gratify the deamon of thirst that raged within him, killed his dog, sold his skin to a raged within him, killed his dog, sold his skill to a tanner, and with the proceeds went to his hut, and held his last revel in drunkenness, and in the morning was found dead, from intemperance and cold. The faithful dog was no longer there to keep warmth and life in him, and when the coroner came to hold the inquest, the only food found in the house was half a pint of meal.

Elder Knapp has usurped the throne of the Almighty, and is dealing out the destinies of eternity with no sparing hand,—a few nervous expressions as to the impressions made by his preaching, are sufficient data for a record in his book of fate, and to affix a label for heaven or hell.

To crown the whole, Mr. Miller has determined to have a grand conflagration of this old world in 1843. Less merciful than the Mormons, who had agreed to spare a few spots of earth away up in Missouri and Illinois, he goes in for the whole. Forty plain declarations of scripture, that the Jews shall he restored to their own land, and that the Son shall have the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession, are but cobwebs before this terrible conflagration. The multitude of camels, the dromedaries of Midian, and the ships of Tarshish, will have nothing to do—they

A Female Preacher - Much curiosity was excited at the Wellington-road Chapel, on Sunday last, in consequence of its being announced that a Mrs. Elaw, a female of color from America, would preach two pian. The mystical number of 2300 days, put for so many years, overrules the whole tenor of scripture; and as at the end of the 2300, the Bible says the sanctuary shall be cleansed, who can doubt that it means burning up the world?

But we hope our readers have preserved or will recall their sober senses. Truly, such incorrigible recall their sober senses. Truly, such incorrigible recall their sober senses. Truly, such incorrigible recall their sober senses.

nonsense is obtaining quite too much attention. What sort of education will our young people receive in the midst of these hot-beds of fanaticism and delusion? Clear heads and steady hands are necessary to manage affairs of Church or State at cylinders. The effect is wonderful. The cars ride cynnoters. The effect is wonderful. The cars ride smoothly and connotrably, and one may rend or write in them very easily. But this is not all. It has been found a great waste to carry flour in barrels on railronds, in consequence of the jar. This invention is a complete remedy, and flour may now be transported on railways as well as on canals.

Repudiation .- The following puragraph, from the This most extraordinary trial will be brought to a close to-day. It has already occupied nine days. A day and a half was spent in procuring a jury from 340 persons; six days were spent in hearing the evidence; 79 witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and 41 for the defence. A day and a half has been consumed by three of the counsel in summing up, and Mr. Whiting, who closes, will occupy the whole of five hours this morning, till the recess, the value of the counsel in summing up, and Mr. Whiting, who closes, will occupy the whole of five hours this morning, till the recess. nas been consumed by three of the counsel in summing and Mr. Whiting, who closes, will occupy the whole of five hours this morning, till the recess. After that, Judge Kent will deliver his charge, and the cause will go the jury about five or six o'clock; about dusk this evening.

therefore, toiling in prison, with no prospect of re-lease for twelve years, unless by the interposition of God, for what all admit to be no breach of law, though some think it was an imprudent act .- Oberlin Ecan gelist. Harrible .- A Mr. R. J. Purnell, of West Tenne

see, on Christmas day, rode up to the house of Mr Charles Spencer, and ca ling him out, shot him and fled. He then barricaded himself in his own house not suffice, we have the indicated body of Adams dragged from the charnel-house at noon day—the head cut off from the shoulders, and the skull—the horribly mangled skull of Adams wrapped up in a newspaper, carried coolly under a doctor's arm into out and shot him dead, and then gave himself up.

REV. BILLY HIBBARDS VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS

LL who are acquainted with Pills will do him the justice of the last men to impose upon the puse of these Family Pills has been so ifest, that an extended description of hardly needed. It is of more impor-public where they are to be had; and public where they are to be had; and, although are not held up as a specific for every dischery have counteracted and curred many acustinate chronic diseases; and what they had done, it is not improbable they can do again the language of the inventor:—'An early a use of these Pills will enable every one unconstraintly to be their own native sea. successfully to be their own physician, complaints.

complaints.

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peter, and, in such cases, self-praise goes

avs. Price 25 cents per box

Valuable Register for 1842.

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